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AGENTS.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
KENTPOKY.	E. H. Haycraft, Elizabeth
Chas, Reed, Lexington.	town.
M L. Orden, Owensboro.	W. M. Bricken, Lebanon.
C. L. Keen, Gheut,	J. Edwi-ton, Crab Orchard
	J. Haselden, Bryant, ville.
W. R. Orest, Danville	S. J. Mosely. Keene,
J. M. White, Mt. Sterling.	J. D. Smi h, Richmond.
J. W. Pracit, Frankfort.	F. S. Kauffman, Buston
W.N.Va ghan. Greensburg.	villa,
S. E. Burlou, Versailles,	J. M. Lambdin, Hepkins
W. H. Ki tley, M., Vernon.	ville.
H. Smith, Jr., Casayville.	Dr. H. L. Givens, Lagrange
J.A. Cur, Harrod burg.	W. T. Cuiter, Fikton.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia,	B. M. Chambers, George
J B. Hernton, Mayelick.	town,
Lab. J. B adford. Augusta.	W. V Carvin, Wordsonvi'l
J. N. Smi h, Berry's Statio	Samuel Ray, Jr , Tompking
J. H. Chandler, Camp-	ville.
bell-ville.	J. A. Richart, Owingsville
J. B. Collins, Scottville.	
G. W. Carter, Sugar Plant.	M P Gott, R advville.
Jons, Osborn, Elk spring.	P. T. Estie, East Fork.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

Who were Right?-During the last Pres breaking out of the war, the secessionists, by way of parrying the appeals of the Union mer to the people to stand firmly by the Constitution and if absolutely necessary to fight at all to fight within the Union for the preservation of the Union in its constitutional integrity were wont to answer in jeering tones: "Wha do you mean by fighting in the Union?" And when assured that by fighting in the Union we meant the organized and combined reent, and when assured, furthermore, that, if such encroachment should ever be made or attempted by the General Government in the ands of the anti-slavery party, which was in numerical strength in the co-ordinate branches of the government and from a salutary ap-prehension of the consequences if not for any better reason, the South united in a just cause, seconded by the true men of the North, would speedily constrain the Genera ent to retrace its steps to sound onstitutional ground, and restore the lawful order of things without actually disturbing even for a day the peace of the nation, the ecession mockers would exclaim: "Yes! sit en resist. That is your fighting in the Union!" And, with this scornful exclamation in their mouths, they at once declared themselves out of the Union, and commenced fighting to destroy it. They precipitately took to fighting out of the Union," as they called it.

They have been fighting thus for upwards of a year and a half, and look at their situation ow. Although they have spent their best blood and all but all their treasure, they have not destroyed the Union and the Constitution. ne and under the other, with nothing hopeful prospect except a loval submission to both. only this result, the secessionists have been professed to apprehend that the General Govroment in the hands of the Republican party would or might encroach upon arkable of all, in the very face upon the life of the country, the people of the ists are slaying on battle-fields and starving in dungeons and murdering under safeguards, have, rising grandly superior to all sectional and individual resentment, rebuked at the ballot box the Northern enemies of the constitu fect security of these rights have pledged anew the solemn faith of the North So fortified in the integrity and fidelity of the North are the just rights of the South! The life even of the country, though struck at wickedly by Southern hands through the hearts of the noble sons of the North, does not find there a surer protection. The North stands forth true to the South while the South is false to itself and malignantly false to the North imity and of conscience into unfathomable bitterness and remorse. It is enough to make each one of them go out like Judas and hang himself or burst himself to pieces upon the earth.

For, suppose, that, instead of "fighting ou of the Union" to destroy the Union from the mere apprehension of future encroachment the secessionists had taken the advice of the Union men, and, firmly planting themselves along with their Union brethren on the ram parts of the Constitution, had calmly awaited the apprehended encroachment; and, though pose that such encroachment in a measure u erly intolerable to a free people had been at tempted actually, and that the South, a solid the attempt, with a clear resolution t fight in the last event for the preservation and not for the destruction of the Union, and, finally, that, under these circum stances, the people of the North, while the fraternal blood, had been called upon to speak would have been the judgment pronounthere have been either of bloodshed or of en croachment? None whatever. Absolutely none. Every secessionist in the land now plainly sees this and must acknowledge it to we have here presented is the very worst that in any event could have befallen the country if, following the advice of the Union men, the people of the South had quietly resolved t fight in the Union with cause, if ever suffi nt cause should actually arise, instead with no cause. But in fact the peace of the country would have never been so much as threatened. The Republican party would have kept or would have been kept within the bounds of the Constitu current Presidential term, would have been numbered among the things that were but are not. Sectionalism would have been blasted som, and nationalism would have

This is what the mere resolution to fight in the Union would have certainly effected. What the reality of "fighting out of the Union" has effected, after the lapse of twenty months retchedness and agony that overspread the and. We may see likewise in the history of these bloody months that "fighting out of the Union" is after all simply fighting in the meh thing as fighting out of the Union until the Union shall be destroyed both in law and in fact. This dire event has not yet been

is a bright and brightening probability that the event never will be reached. Nay, there is a glorious certainty of this. The black disaster is not written in the book of the future. It will never sadden humanity.

nswer their own question. They surely ought to know by this time what fighting in that we were right, and that they were not only wrong but infatuated and criminal? Do they not feel assured that the people of the be seen on the streets of those cities when im-North are at heart thoroughly constitutional and national, as we have ever confidently delared, and that but for the guilty demagogues of the South the anti-slavery party could never have attained power and could never have wielded it unlawfully even after they had attained it? Are they not convinced, that, if allegiance, the Constitution, backed by an overwhelming majority of the North, will be, with all its ancient guards and guarantees. thrown around the rights of the South as before? Do they not perceive that with their regiments a whole month in the

laying down their arms and aggregate. This wrong should be remedied returning to their allegiance is not merely a rich and inspiring hope but the only hope they have? Will they, therefore, longer prosecute this hopeless war of brothers, for an end the very accomplishment of which must conummate the ruin the war itself has begun and carried forward to a degree so dreary and appalling? Have they not sacrificed human lives enough to the Moloch of Disun-

Have they not expended treasure enough in digging a bottomless pit for their own liberties and for the life of their country? Have they not done enough and suffered enough in serving the demoniacal ambition of

We know those leaders think not. They still call for fresh victims to the grim idol They still ask for new treasure to sink deeper the abyss of ruin. They still demand that yet more shall be done and suffered for the promoion of their selfish ends. But will the people tion of their selfish ends. But will the people sale of a lot of negroes. A correspondent of hearken to these despicable exactions? Will the Cincinnati Commercial says the facts of tent himself with obeying the divine preceptthey submit to them? If they do, an hour the case are these. On the 17th inst. the Cirthey have ceased to be the proud and chivalric that no person should come to Nicholasville people they once were. But we entertain no unless they had business in Court. Some he is debarred the right to punish the guilty epublic strike from the Southern people the chains of the rebellion, riveted by the Republic's own unnatural neglect, and the Southern people will be themselves again and show themselves to be. Heaven speed the arms of

The Washington despatches of yester-President Lincoln and certain gentlemen de scribed as "unconditional Union Kentuckians." in which the President, according to the despatches, promised not only not to "take back to appoint "a new Provost-Marshal General" for Kentucky, who "has his heart in the work" of ridding "the State of rebel sympathizers."

It will be perhaps some consolation to Provost-Marshal General Dent, whose loyalty and efficiency have been attested steadily and cordially by his military superiors in the State, to observe that the men who protest against his continuance in office protest also against Davis's command. They are hard-looking the retraction of "a word of the proclamation | nuts, and appear badly frost-bitten. Uncle of freedom." Who these particular men are Sam will soon have quite a stock of butterwe have not the faintest notion, though we nuts on hand. We hope the "Yankees" may have no doubt they are personally very esti- get the "hull on 'em", as Sam Slick would mable characters; but, with all due respect, if say. While the prisoners were standing in the All this time at all this tremendous cost with only this result, the secessionists have been than they have in Kentucky, Colonel Dent is Middle Tennessee volunteers U. S. A., recog-"fighting out of the Union" to destroy the as secure in his office as the President himself | nized his brother among them. Such is the to be enlightened on this point.

As for what the President is represented a saying to these gentlemen respecting the proclamation, we may state, by way of offset, that Mr. Crittenden had an interview with the President the other day, and, as we under stand, left him with an impression exactly contrary to the assurance these "unconditional Union Kentuckians" are said to have received. Probably neither of these statements is of much such as they are, we leave them to the judg-

ment of our readers. By the way, we will take this occasion to say that we know of no Kentuckians who pass for loyal men at home that are not "unconditional Union Kentuckians," though loyal alty, condemn and abhor the destructive measures urged by the radicals. There is in Kentucky no man reputed loyal who looks to secession as a remedy for any evil that may betide us. And we have a shrewd suspicion that the number even of the disloyal Kentuckians who look to secession as a remedy is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." The innuendo contained in the phrase "unconditional Union Kentuckans," as applied to the scattered Kentuckians all who are not abolitionists are traitors or half-traitors; -as if the true men of Kentucky, who have defied the bullet and the knife of the secessionists, were now by lying insinuations and empty epithets to be frightened into the

arms of the abolitionists! We dismiss the

trick as too contemptible even for the scornful

It seems to us that some of our military aders must be strangely unsophisticated. A few days ago our troops advanced to or near the shore of the north bank of the river oppor site Fredericksburg and demanded the sur render of the city, giving fifteen or sixteen hours for the removal of the women and chil dren and other non-combatants if the demand should be rejected. Answer was made that the city would not be surrendered, but that more time was wanted for the removal of the women, children, &c. We should think that momentous question was yet unstained with any officer or man of common sense would time was wanted or at any rate would be industriously used to secure military advantages but nevertheless it was granted. What was to be expected happened. The Confederates diligently devoted the whole time allowed them to carrying off whatever could be of use to them, or, in the event of the capture of the city, would be of use to us, and rebel reinforcements poured in from other and will be captured, but its capture will almost certainly cost five times as much blood dulgence given by our officers who appear to have more regard for rebel pretexts as to the convenience of rebel women and children than for the lives of their men and the success es of the arms of their country.

In our opinion five hours would have bee quite enough to be given to the rebels to prepare for the attack on Fredericksburg. If no enough in their opinion, they might have sur endered the town, and their wives and chil dren as well as they themselves would have been in very good hands. Our officers mus be a good deal more in earnest if they expec to accomplish anything commensurate with the mighty preparations made for the war.

Newburg, Ind., under indictment for treason closed for the present in the U. S. Court at In lianapolis on Saturday, the jury failing t agree, eight being for conviction and four fo acquittal. Houston is charged with having mpanied a party of rebel guerillas to Newburg last summer and aided in robbing a gov ernment hospital there.

Some men calling themselves loyal think they must violate the Constitution to be known at Washington. This is as mortifyreached by any manner of means, and there compel other people to obey it,

LEAKS THAT SHOULD BE STOPPED. - The Evansville Journal indulges in some very pointed and just criticisms upon two evils existing in our armies. Alluding to the swarms of officers who are drawing large salaries The secessionists must now be prepared to without rendering adequate service, it says or another, are always to be found at home the Union means. God knows they have been or in some adjacent city ventilating their doing it long enough, and to a purpose suffi- shoulder straps at coffee-houses and in billiard ciently deplorable. Are they not satisfied with saloons and some times at even worse places. the trial they have made? Do they not see This has become so common that faithful offi-

> perative duty calls them home. One officer who has won distinction on vaous well-fought fields, informed the Editor of the Journal, that, when passing though this city, after fifteen months' absence in the field, he felt ashamed to be seen, as the insignia of office was looked upon by the citizens with ontempt, there being no way to distinguish between an officer who had done his duty and one who had not. And it is a notorious fact that there are hundreds of men who have held commissions for a year, who have not been

for fifteen to eighteen months, are ashamed to

Another great evil exists. Many of the old regiments are reduced to a mere handful of men, yet they have a full number of officers, all drawing pay in the aggregate to double the amount of the pay of all the privates in the regiment. These regiments should be consolidated, the efficient officers assigned to new regiments, and the worthless mustered out of service. This course would render the men more effective, and would greatly reduce the expenses of the service. In many cases, now, one hundred and twenty officers are drawing pay for commanding two hundred privates. This is a palpable wrong and should be

ry authorities had interfered with the execution of the civil laws of Kentucky by the Provost Marshal at Nicholasville stopping the property was to take place. Having ordered | bly punish the innocent. that citizens should not come to town, and thereby prevented bidders, it became necessary in order to the ends of justice that the sale be stopped, not to interfere with the laws of Kentucky; the people there so understand it, but the Southern sympathizers never fail to misconstrue every act of the Federal army which calculated to touch a slaveholder in a tender place. Gen. Baird does not interfere in the relation of master and slave, nor countenance it in others. Thus says the Commercial's correspondent. We trust it is all true.

GUERILLAS CAPTURED. -- The Nashville Union states that twenty-five regular "butternuts" belonging to Forrist's command, some cavalrymen, some infantry, and some belonging to Freeman's battery, were brought in on Saturday, having been captured by Cen. Crittenden's command. Fifty "butternuts" were also brought in who were captured by Gen. fate of civil war, when the father lifts his sword against his child, and brother is arrayed against his brother. On last Thursday a rebel supply train was attacked by our cavalry ear Clarksville, and the wagons all taken and

thirty prisoners captured. Evening Post has a despatch from Washington that the great naval expedition against Charleston is about ready. It says: work of preparation has been slow, such are its gigantic proportions; but it is believed by our naval authorities here that the results will abundantly justify the means and compensate for the delays," and adds that "these results are almost within reach now, and but a few weeks, perhaps days, will pass away will startle the whole country." Beauregard has charge of the defences of Charleston, and we shall soon know whether his genius, with the means at his command, will be able to save the Palmetto City. We notice that Southern papers express the apprehension that some of the Federal gunboats will be able to penetrate the bay in front of the city, and if so the city must fall.

Kentuckians who are in Washington that the State is undergoing a revolution on the emancipation question, and that before long it will take a position by the side of Mis-souri in favor of compensated emancipation.

We find the substance of that paragraph in everal Eastern papers. 'Tis all a fraud. If any Kentuckians in Washington say that this State is undergoing a revolution on the emancipation question, they are hunters after office or hunters after contracts, poor and cringing sycophants, who hope to compass their end by telling the President whatever they think he would like to hear. We believe he has a great deal too much sense to let himself be ca oled by such dishonest and mean-spirited

GREAT HALL OF CONTRABANDS,-It appear that among the captures made by the late successful expedition of General Weitzel, from New Orleans down the Bayou La Fourche were 400 wagon loads of negroes-or say 4,000 contrabands, allowing ten to each wagon. The rebels had been gathering them up to carry them further into the interior, or perhaps to Texas, or perhaps with the intention of slipping them over to Cuba. Gen. Weitzel wrote to Gen. Butler for instructions what he was to do with them. In response, Gen Butler has issued his instructions that they be turned over as free laborers to the loyal Union planters of the neighborhood.

The St. Paul Press learns that Gove or Sibley has already reached South Bend, the place designated to rendezvous the troops under his command. He has in his charge the 303 Indians condemned to be hung, the 18 squaws, retained to cook for the Indians. As the train passed through New Ulm, the sight of these miscreants exasperated the people most intensely. They turned out en masse and pelted them with stones and sticks til they got through the town. One woman watching her chance, darted between a file of soldiers and knocked down one of the Indians with a club.

Bos It is stated that General Grant and hi taff have their wives with them at their headquarters, although a terrible battle is appar ently near at hand. That doesn't look like iness. Warriors in the field should listen to the voice of the trumpet and not to the 'pleasings of a lute." Grant has been caught napping once. Has

he so soon forgotten the bloody lesson he re-A train containing eleven hundred

ebel prisoners, from Sandusky, Ohio, passed through Indianapolis on Sunday. The prisoners are en route for Vicksburg to be ex-It is an unquestionable fact that ou enerals, if they would not have their plans

made known to the enemy, must not let them

said, I will not destroy it for ten's sake. In an attempted answer to the opinion of Judge Curtis condemning the emancipation and martial-law proclamations published on the eve of the late elections, Mr. Theophilous Parsons, professor in a Massachusetts law cers, who have been continuously in the field school, says: Then he tells us that the innocent mus suffer with the guilty. This is true and it is sad. But when the mingled fire and hail of God's vengeance run along the ground, they oursue no devious paths that they may leave

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

That be far from thee, to slay the righteous th the wicked. Shall not the judge of all the trth do right? And the Lord said, if I find fifty righteous

vithin the city, then I will spare all the place for

heir sakes.

Peradventure ten shall be found there. And

the home of the inuocent unharmed; for when national sins bring national calamities, the in-nocent suffer with the guilty: it is at all events a fact. And what has been will be. This is the justification, the sole justification for inciting the horrors of negro insurrection published by a professing Christian to a Chris tian civilized people in this enlightened age! Having had the boldness to make such an utterance for party effect, he should now, when no party influence operates, be made respon sible to public censure, for such an insult to and outrage upon the moral sentiment of the nation.

If indeed "the mingled fire and hail of God's vengeance" ever do purposely "run along the ground," visiting alike with destruction the just and the unjust, the guilty and the innocent; if indeed we are bound by the teachings of our religion to regard such visitations as the special interposition of Providence, we are equally taught to acquiesce in the justice of such examples, by a child like submission to a perfect wisdom and beneficence, whose ways we cannot comprehend But when man assumes such authority over his fellow beings, we have a right to challenge his right to inflict injustice, and he can find no shelter under the supposed example of a superintending Providence, whose justice or power we have no right to question. Till man is endowed with the divine attributes of supreme power, wisdom, and beneficence, he must counever do evil that good may come of it. longer than they are coerced to, then verily cuit Court convened and Gen. Baird ordered exactly because of his incompetency to play the part of Divine Providence on earth, tha isgivings on this score. Let the arms of the time in the day he was told that a sale of by such means as will equally and unavoida-What insufferable arrogance for a men

mortal to assume the prerogative of Providence, or attempt to justify his acts by a sup posed analogy to the presumed intentiona acts of Providence. Such arrogance is impious wickedness. It is because of his shortsightedness, his inability to foreknow the cer tain results of any course of policy of his contriving, that he is held to the precept-nev er do evil that good may come of it. Such power was never delegated or permitted by the Supreme Being, or by any enlightene people, or by any national code of morality. It is because of the inability to stay the hand of the savage negro, to confine his destructive appetites to proper persons and ob ects, that the inciting of negro insurrection is one of the instrumentalities forbidden in civilized warfare. It is denounced by our Declaration of Independence and the most eminent authorities on the law of nations. It was so expressly denounced by our own Government under the administration of Pres idents Madison and Monroe. The man must be destitute of every element of human sympathy who does not find within his own bo som a monitor to tell him that it is equally denounced by every precept of justice and

humanity. earth by being a constant advocate for a mitigation of the avoidable evils of war. It has signalized the disinterestedness of its advocacy by a proffer to surrender on the altar of hi nanity so large a portion of its naval strength as the right to use privateers. Is this policy all to be reversed and the nation made the scorn if not the odium of the world, by the use of negro massacres in aid of a warfar when there is no fair pretext of urgent neces sity to excuse a resort to such inhuman means the preponderance of our military strength all things considered, being in the propor preponderant strength we cannot put down the rebellion by legitimate, civilized war fare, we cannot put it down at all. General Taylor, during his invasion of Mexico, prowarring against the savage raids of the Camanches. Though we do not know that the aroused black savage ever showed any touch of pity or human sympathy whilst inflicting his vengeance, yet we do know that pity for infancy, boyhood, and girlhood has often stayed the uplifted tomahawk in the hands of the red savage of our forests. This, too, toward the children of his foreign enemies Shall we show less sympathy for the women and children of our own countrymen?

Mr. Parsons says that rebels have no right hat can interfere with a successful prosecutio of the war. If this were true, still the infirm the women and children, and the Unionists of the South who have done nothing to aid the rebellion but under compulsion, have large rights well deserving Government proection, instead of an indiscriminate destruc on. Then, too, there are the poor negro hemselves, whose destruction by hundreds of thousands is the very probable if not certain consequence of this mode of conducting the war, if it were practicable so to conduct it. Have they, too, no rights, no claim on the jus tice of the Government for protection against such inhuman policy? Have our soi-disant negro philanthropists, our abolitionists, no plea for mercy in their behalf? Does it comport with the honor and fair fame of a great nation to use delusive incitement toward such ignorant creatures to procure from them an aid which must result to them in a tremendous destruction from which we cannot save them? But neither the rebels, nor the Southern wome and children, nor the negroes have rights, still it cannot be denied that the nation itself has rights, among the most important of which is the protection of its unsullied honor and its fair claim to rank among the civilized Christian nations of the earth. That is a possession we cannot afford to cast away or suffer to be destroyed. In the long run, it is worth more o us than the glory of many victories on well stricken fields. Without it, we must sink in that region to secure the late conservative trithe estimation of all Christendom to the level umph, makes this very emphatic statement: of the Mexican and South American Republies. We cannot afford it as the price of even valuable worthy object; much less can we afford it merely for the unworthy purpose of indulging a fanatical party in the gratification of their inordinate hate against the Southern

If. as Mr. Parsons says, to some extent the innocent unavoidably suffer with the guilty in all civil wars, this with the right ainded should serve only as an additional eason for trying to diminish, instead of purosely increasing the amount of such suffering. Our article being already too long, we cannot, as we had intended, now specially invoke the public censure upon Mr. Parsons, for the letestable sentiment he permitted himself o utter, in aid of his party in the late election. We leave him to the tender mercy of each reader's own appropriate censure. If Mr. Parsons will not heed the precept of our divinely nspired text, in his effort to imitate "God's engeance," he will, if he wishes to preserve his presumed station in the worthy regards of ntelligent gentlemen, hearken to the uninspired precept of great nature's true hierophant-"Earthly power doth then show likes

The intelligence from the army of the Potomac is so meagre and vague that we can make very little of it. It does not authorize the expression of an opinion as to what we are to anticipate next. If our army intends forcing a passage across the river at Fredericksburg in the face of the enemy, certainly a very grave and important mistake was made in not crossing when our forces first arrived there and before the opposing force had been strengthened by the large accessions since made to it. The giving of two or three days for the removal of women and children was at best an awkward blunder on the part of our authorities, however humanely intended, and the conduct of the rebels in asking, upon the women-and-children plea or pretext, for an extension of time, and then using the whole time given in collecting the means of beating our army back, was base treachery. The amount of the matter is, that the enemy was perfidious, and that our Generals weakly allowed themselves to be overreached by his perfidy. Probably a rebel force of twen

ty or thirty thousand has been poured into Fredericksburg since the surrender was demanded, and the strengthening of fortifications is no doubt equal in effectiveness to fifteen or twenty thousand more. If the place is to be attacked, we are likely to have to pay dearly, in the red coin of our land, for a goodnatured but weak and ill-judged indulgence.

If General Lce with his large army makes a stand and is attacked at Fredericksburg, the natural and artificial advantages he possesses there will make the battle a terrible one even if they do not render the result doubtful, whereas our own army might have taken possession of the place several days ago just as well as not. There seems now to be much doubt in regard to the Federal plan of taking Richmond. We cannot help feeling serious apprehensions as to the issue of an attack upon the capital defended by the whole Confederate force that can be gathered there. Richmond originally presented as great facilities for the erection of fortifications as Washington, and it has been fortified quite as elaborately as the latter city, if not more so. The fortifications around it have been the work of a hundred usand men toiling for a year and a half. Now it is the general boast of our friends most conversant with the science of defence that twenty thousand men can successfully defend Washington against the biggest army the rebels can bring against it. twenty thousand men can defend the Federal capital against a hundred thousand or a hundred and fifty thousand rebels, let us not b too sure that a veteran rebel army of a hundred thousand cannot defend the Confederate capital against the noble army of General Burnside. We should at least be careful how we clamor for an immediate and impetuous

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES .- A little less han two weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury gave information to the banks and bankers of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston that the Government would receive offers for a temporary loan of twelve millions. The Philadelphia North American says that the thing was done very quietly, and that the fact it a wonderful affair to the speculators of the three cities, or at least to that portion of them who have been blowing bubbles for som months past. In fact, the movement took them completely by surprise, and well nigh knocked the breath out of their plans. Mr. Chase had not nearly exhausted the

power given him by Congress to issue legal

tender and stamp notes, and could, had he chosen to do so, have supplied the necessities of the Treasury by going on with their issue. Had he done so an immense hullabaloo would, f course, have been raised in New York, an all Wall street would have been full of kiteflyers. They would at once have sent gold up to 50 premium, and exchange to 65. Mr. Chase, therefore, wisely determined to show the utter fallacy of the whole gold speculation, by issuing no more paper at this time and by calling at once for a temporary loan He had raised great loans before without any trouble, and it might have been thought that so small an affair as a temporary loan of twelve millions would have been a mere bagatelle. The banks of Philadelphia and Bos ton, with a hundred millions out on private loans, were asked for two millions, and the banks of New York, with a hundred and seventy millions out on private loans, were had gone up to 33 premium, fell to 30. Stock speculation seemed to have been suddenly smitten with the Asiatic cholera.

Stranger than all, there was found to be a na fide scarcity of the Government paper currency. This very thing, whose volume was magnified by speculators into some monstrous and unnatural development, upon which had been thrown all the blame of the expansion and its consequent evils, turned out to be insufficient to supply the wants of the coun try; and the proof of it was that the banks experienced a serious difficulty in collecting enough to pay the loan. Never was a financial stroke more ably conceived or dexterously executed. Mr. Chase has been berated contiually for month after month as the author o the expansion, and as having deluged the country with Government paper. In order to force the expansion still higher, the speculators fabricate the most astonishing stories of ontemplated new issues of the same sort. Suddenly he abandons the issue of notes, although he has not yet exhausted the power granted him to issue. He gives into the sage advice urged upon him to depend upon loans for means beyond the regular revenues, and unostentatiously calls for a temporary loan of

twelve millions, followed by a 7,30 loan of thirteen and a half millions. Presto the scene changes. The immens volume of Government paper disappears stocks totter, and there is an absolute difficul ty of raising sufficient legal tender notes to meet this loan. Where now are all these millions of surplus notes of which the specu lators have been talking for the last three months? Where is the alleged Government inflation of the currency for which Mr. Chase has been so soundly abused, and which has peen made the basis of the gold speculation the rise in the values of stocks, exchange merchandise, &c? Mr. Chase has dissipate this delusion by a single stroke of policy. FIGHT IT OUT .- The Boston Post, for nearly

forty years past the leading Democratic jour nal in New England, a paper which probably did more than any other Democratic organ i Some of our contemporaries insist upon i that there is a large class, the "aristocratic element," among us, that dreams of excusin and conciliating the "Richmond Oligarchy. We have not been able to discover the "aristocratic element" among us. We know of nor that desires to consider the property that the property of the considered that the consi one that desires to conciliate, but we know many who wish to conquer. We have taken up the sword to vindicate the laws, and we shall not lay it down till they are vindicated. This is our purpose. This is the intention on which we have continually acted; we plainly

The spirit manifested in that paragraph and triumphed in the late elections, a spirit that is sternly resolved not only to obey the laws and the Constitution but to enforce obe lience to them throughout every portion of th tors, any persons false to the Union, were eleva ted to place by the recent elections, the sooner they repent or resign the better it will be for them. Traitors will soon find that the post of afety for them, if there is any such post, is "a

The women in Charleston swear they will fight when the city is attacked. We hope they have got their broomsticks all ready.

truant officers to post back to their regiment immediately, not having produced the 'desired effect, it is now said that delinquents will be summarily dismissed from the service. It is intimated, in the same connection, that privates who have committed the same offence of desertion will be punished with labor at the ball and chain, and other severe penalties. We see no good reason for such a distinction If we made any distinction at all, we would have the officers punished for desertion more severely, and not less severely, than the privates. They have pocketed more of the pub-

lic money than the privates, they are, at least in theory, more intelligent, and their example has more influence. If a private who deserts is punished with a ball and chain to one of his legs, we say let an officer have balls and chains to both legs. The fact is, as stated by an Eastern contempor rary, that there is literally an army of deliquent officers and soldiers-a great many more officers than soldiers in proportion-who have made every thoroughfare in the loyal States an eye-sore to those who properly appreciate the great struggle in which we are engaged. and the obligations of those who have taken the bounty and pay of the nation without fighting its battles. It has come to that pass, that the military profession itself, otherwise so preeminently honorable, is disgraced and compromised by this legion of cowardly stragglers; shoulder-straps or the National uniform, unless worn by a man of known character for service and bravery, having come to be looked upon with the gravest suspicion, instead of eing passports to public regard.

It is due the profession itself that it should be unflinchingly purged of all these disreputable members, unless it is to sink into utter contempt; for the people who support the immense expense entailed are not expected to regard with patience the swarm of idlers who are busy eating out their substance, whilst disgracing the country by their cowardly ab- we are now suffering are blessings in disguise, ence from the seat of war.

enough everywhere in the loyal States to ather up every straggler, seems plain enough. But until it seizes upon every man wearing shoulder-straps, especially, who day by day haunts the same localities; until it makes such give an account of themselves, the evil will go on without check, to the disgrace of the na-The cases of men who have deserted to re-

nlist again and again in other regiments is have been known to enlist, receiving a heavy ounty, repeatedly; to desert at last and cheat the Government altogether of their services. Such miscreants should be hunted out of their hiding-places and made to pay the penalty military regulations affix to desertions in time of war. Until the Government shows some ternness in regard to cases so shameless, it will never have its military affairs efficiently conducted, leaving, in the prolongation of the war, a matter to be deplored as the greatest ruelty to all concerned. Clemency on the part of the Executive is good enough in its place; but it is—we repeat—cruelty when it leads to the most disastrous and ruinous conequences to the nation at large.

INJURIES TO CITIZENS .- While Gen. Buell's arge army was making its great and rapid march from Tennessee to this city, it did not ave from the Government the means of subistence. Thousands and thousands of the ops composing it suffered from hunger and would probably have perished if they had not taken what food they found upon their way. They certainly supplied themselves without hesitation wherever they could. We suppose there is scarcely a citizen, loyal or disloyal, living upon the line of march between the outhern boundary of Kentucky and Louisrille, who dil not lose whatever he had that the troops could eat or in any manner use And probably the amount used, though very great, was scarcely if at all greater than the mount wantonly or recklessly wasted.

Hundreds of citizens along the route indicated were, as we are assured, stripped clean. 'heir horses, their cattle, their sheep, thei ogs, their poultry, their bacon, their corn, their wheat, their potatoes-all were remorseessly taken. They were left destitute. They low depend, many of them, upon credit and harity for a living. Having no money and o produce to sell, they cannot pay either their Federal or their State taxes. Their case an peals strongly to the Government's sense of ustice as well as to its kind feelings. They are entitled to compensation not only for what they were required to sell in due form to the officers of the army but for the informal seiz ures and depredations of unrestrained military stragglers. And a large portion of them mus have this compensation before they can hope to be able to meet the demands of the tax-

We are well aware that the citizens upo the route we have been speaking of are not the only ones in Kentucky that have suffered from the passing or the sojourning of the Federal armies. We would have justice rendered to others as well as to them. The Governmen is not so rich now that it can afford to be un just. In our opinion a board of commissioners should be appointed, resident along the line of march of Buell's army from Nashville and other boards wherever needed, to receive testimony and decide as to the amount of mpensation due to individuals under such rules and regulations as the Government may see fit to ordain. We trust that the sugges tion will not be in vain.

barleston Mercury says:

A number of officers from Bragg's army are in town. They speak of him without mercy. One of them told me that Kentucky was forever lost to us, and by our own fault. Bragg misstates facts when he says we got but 1,500 recruits in Kentucky. Buford's cavalry brig-ade alone numbers 2,000; say nothing of in-fantry regiments that came back with our army. While Buell was retreating to Louis-ville, the favor of his army having heaven wille, the flower of his army haying been cut up at Perryville, Bragg was leaving the rich-est country in the world for a region in which it is impossible for his army to subsist. The men are worse off for clothes and blankets

rate of Buell's retreating to Louisville after the battle of Perryville, when he continued in full pursuit of Bragg until he drove him from

someody well says that the lost tackers stitutional thing in the world is the Southern rebellion, and everything is constitutional that is necessary for its complete suppression.

ost destructive quadruped in a china shop a bull, and hence it would be a conservative proceeding to let in after him fifteen or twenty ears, bull-dogs, tigers, and other animal ecessary for his complete expulsion. It is well to denounce the murde

vocation, but the Editors who denounce ose murders without having a word to say about the utterly unprovoked and ten time as numerous murders committed by the rebels ave no business to be publishing papers this

y proclaimed. We want Burnside and Foster d Rosecrans and Grant and McClernand, with their powerful armies, to cut the very heart of this rebellion and emancipate the hundreds of he did say on a former occasion, and now rethousands of loyal men who are held in potical servitude by the most galling despotis

our fighting Generals." We guess he will chose his time for standing by them when the

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- In compliance with

ne recommendation of Governor Robinson, etting apart this as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for all His mercies o us, we are gratified to know that there will be a general observance throughout our State, and that our people will "manifest in a proper spirit their dependence upon Him and suppliate His omnipotent power to protect and guard us from future misfortune as a nation. We believe that nearly all the loyal States will on this day with one accord raise the song of thanksgiving and the hymn of praise, and the Military Governors, wherever appointed in seceding States, have also issued proclamaare going through a fiery ordeal of God's chasning, still we have much for which to be hankful, and as the children of Israel when thrown into the furnace by order of the Babyonian King, or the Apostles when languish ng in chains in the prisons of Thyatira, sang praises to the Almighty power upon which they relied for protection and deliver ance, so will the patriot sons of the United States this day send up their tributes of thanksgiving and praise. Particularly has Kentucky he right to give praise, for the foot of the opressor and invader has been driven from her soil; while other cities are suffering from the desolation of war and are riven with anarchy or enslaved by fierce despotism, we of these loafers, with two or three hundred dol-Louisville have been privileged to occupy our lars bounty money, does not please those who beloved homes in security and peace. In every district of our State, even where they have felt the hot sireco of this rebellion, there is much cause for thanksgiving. The pestilence has been averted from our borders; we have been crowned with bounteous harvests; the laws are enforced in their full majesty. The Mayor of New York, in recommending to his constituents the observance of this day, says "it may be that the severe chastisements under which intended by the Father of mercies for our ulti-That the Government has trusty agents | mate good; for war, harsh as is its discipline and crushing as are its sorrows, is not without its compensation. It subdues the vices engen dered by peace, purifies the heart, and ennobles the sentiments, as may be seen in the exalted patriotism, the heroic courage, the fortitude and the humanity manifested by the noble volunteer army now battling in detence of the Union. May we not hope, therefore, that the trying ordeal through which our country is passing is but a process of purification, intendanother most flagrant wrong tolerated. Men ed by the Great Ruler of Nations to free us from our national sins and infirmities, and fit us for a higher standard of patriotism, civilization, and christianity? Abiding in this faith, let us be of good cheer, and with one heart join in grateful thanks to the Giver of all Good for | therefore be required. the richness of His mercies, and with confiding

trust unite in earnest prayer for their continuservices of the day; let us pray for our enemies and those who "despitefully use us," and let us not forget the families of those who are now in the battle's front and making a rampart of their bosoms for the defence of the Union. Let us exercise charity as the almoners of Him who has protected us, and it will prove a grateful incense as it rises to the prove a grateful incense as it rises to the mercy-seat. We cannot, however, speak of the duties of the day and the motives for its observance more appropriately than by reproducing a portion of the proclamation of Governor Robinson: "The acknowledgment of national as well as individual dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the Universe is the highest evidence of refined civilization; and no people ever prospered for any great length of time who did not admit and invoke His power and mercy, nor will any such ever rise to true greatness as a nation.

Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A:
General-in-Chief mercy-seat. We cannot, however, speak of

"The spirit of the American people has been well-nigh crushed by the terrible realities of the intestine war into which the nation has been plunged by the disappointed ambition of maddened and reckless men, and it is the part by Col. Amory's command on Saturday are maddened and reckless men; and it is the part alike of wisdom and of duty for us all to prostrate ourselves in humiliation before the Author of all good, and supplicate His omnipotent arm to arrest this wicked and unjust

should remember that we have abundant cause to offer the homage of grateful hearts for the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people. The seasons have been propitious; the labor of the husbandman has been crowned with ample returns; we have not been called upon to mourn the ravages of extended disease in the country; the public health has never been more marked than during the year which is drawing to a close; and while, therefore, we have to lament the terrible consection, where we have to lament the terrible consection. We started from there after a property of the field and proceeded the next morning to Williamson, where we arrived about noon. We started from there after a property of the field and proceeded the next morning to Williamson, where we arrived about noon. We started from there after a property of the field and proceeded the next morning to Williamson, where we arrived about noon. We started from there after a property of the field and proceeded the next morning to Williamson, where we arrived to Rawle's Mills, one mile further on, where they made another stand in a recently constructed field-work.

Belger's battery and two batteries of the 3d New York artillery were immediately ordered into position, and after a spirited engagement of half an hour succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, and across a bridge, which they burned. That night, while the procession of the started to Rawle's Mills, one mile further on, where they made another stand in a recently constructed field-work.

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Belger's battery and two batteries of the 3d New York artillery were immediately ordered into position, and after a spirited engagement of half an hour succeeded in the procession of the started to quences of the fratricidal war which afflicts and desolates the land, we yet have ample reason for returning thanks to Him that we are free from those awful scourges-pestilence | fortific and famine-which so often afflict the human family, and not unfrequently add their horrors

"It is meet, therefore, that the time-honored ustom of dedicating one day in the year to levotional exercises to Him who holds the lestinies of nations and individuls alike in destinies of nations and individuls alike in His hands, should be preserved; and, while pouring out our gratitude to him for the incalculable benefits we enjoy, bow ourselves in supplication to Almighty God, that he will, in his infinite mercy, interpose his omnipotent arm to stay the spirit of intestine strife which is sweeping over and desolating the land; restore peace and order to this hitherto heaven-favored country, and make all to feel that a return to the Government of our fathers, which has rendered us so powerful, prosperous, and happy, is at once the part of patriotism and religious duty."

The War on the Church.—The war has affected the progress of all Christian denominations. Its results in regard to the Methodist Episcopal Church are somewhat minutely described by the New York correspondent of the Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati. During the last year the missionary contributions.

the Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati. Durthe Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati. During the last year the missionary contributions of the West have increased \$15,000, while the East has only held its own. The membership of the Church has decreased 48,000, about five per cent of the aggregate of last year. The two Baltimore Conferences report a less falling off than might have been apprehended—less than three per cent; there is reason to fear that their part report will be much more unforced. their next report will be much more unfavorable; the same may be apprehended of most of Arkansas fall off about two-thirds, and even Kansas shows a slight decline. The four Conerences lying wholly in Ohio all lose, and all out one (the Central) largely, an aggregate of over 5,000, or about five per cent. North Indiana gains slightly, and Indiana gains largely, over ten per cent. Of the Illinois Confernces all are losers. Rock River, in the far North, only by a very little; the other three at about five per cent. The two Michigan Conferences lose between three and four per cent.

New York Journal of Commerce says that on the arrival of Mr. Cameron at the capital, he equested the Chronicle to contradict the story that twenty iron-clad steamers were building in England for the rebel government. What peats, is this-that three first-class war-vessels were building in great haste, avowedly for the rebel service-two at Liverpool and one at Glasgow.

Bea. Let the radicals remember, that, to emancipate the Southern blacks, they must enslave the Southern whites.

ed entertain no fears for the safety of the distinction as a private in the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry under the name of Charles Freeman, was discharged from the service in this city yesterday, her sex having been accidentally discovered while under medical treatment in Hospital No. 11. Her real name, she confesses, is Mary Francis Scarburry, and she enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, in September last. Ever since the war broke out our young heroine had had a desire to serve her country in some manner, and the ill-treatment of a step-father hastened the execution of her wish. Her delicate phyiscal organization, however, was unequal to the endurance tions for its proper observance. Although we of the hardships incident to camp life, and she was forced into hospital previous to the battle of Chaplin Hills, a circumstance which she sadly regrets. Although she enlisted at the tender age of nineteen, the fact that she was a female was never known while she was in the service, even to her own mess.

A great wrong has been committed, both against the men in service and the general government, by the re-enlistment of men of sickness, but who have not hesitated to pocket large bounties, and often to rejoin their old regiments, from which they again are seeking discharges. The reappearance of have remained in the ranks performing their

GETTING TIRED OF THE WAR.-The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of the 10th has a long article on peace. It says, "We are so anxious for mind of any man, woman, or child. The war distresses us a thousand times more than the North." How much longer must these distressed rebels long for peace before they will secure it by ceasing to fight and accepting the benign government of our and their good fathers?

The guerillas made an attack upon the 4th Indiana cavalry, under command of Major Platter, in the vicinity of Caseyville, Kentucky, a few days ago, but were repulsed with serious loss. The rebels have committed many depredations in Southern Kentucky, robbing the inhabitants of nearly all their neans of subsistance, but they failed to lick the Platter. THE QUOTA OF MINNESOTA .- The St. Paul

for that State, under the calls for volunteers and drafted men, are entirely filled by voluntary enlistments. No draft in Minnesota will Gen. Grant has dismissed an officer

named Pickett for neglect of duty. No doubt he does well to put his Pickets out THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA-Gen. Fos-

ter's Official Report of his Expedition.-Gen. Foster makes the following official report of his expedition against the rebel forces in North Carolina, explaining the reasons for suspending his march upon Tarboro: HEADQUARTERS DEPT. NORTH CAROLINA, } NEWBERN, Nov. 12, 1862. Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A:

rebellion, and restore to a distracted people the blessings of peace, unity, and fraternal affection.

in a strong position at a small creek calle Little Creek. I immediately ordered Colon Stevenson, commanding the second brigad who, was then in the advance, to make a haste in driving them from the opposite side of the creek, and push on at once. The en gagement lasted for one hour, when the enemy, being driven from their rifle pits by the effective are of Belger's Rhode Island battery, retired to Rawle's Mills, one mile further on, when the made another stand in a recently.

following day we reached and occupied the fortifications at Rainbow Banks, three miles below Hamilton, and then pushed on to Hamilton. There we expected to find some ironclad boats, said to be in the process of construction at Hamilton, but discovered nothing of the kind. On the 6th we left Hamilton, in presuit of the sense towards Taylors and

The expedition was instrumental in saving but upon hearing of my advance from ington, and seeing the danger of the their next report will be much more unfavorable; the same may be apprehended of most of the Eastern Conferences. Western Virginia coses at the rate of twenty per cent, and Kenwicky only a little less, while Missouri and Arkansas full off about two-thirds, and even Kansas shows a slight decline. The four Control of the c

conduct of Col. Stevenson, commanding the second brigade, and Col. Potter, of the 1st North Carolina Union volunteers.

I recommend that Col. Stevenson, for his efficient services on this march, and in the affair of Little Creek and Rawle's Mills, as well approximate services at the battles of Ranneke

as previous services at the battles of Roanoko and Newbern, be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, to date from November 3, 1862. I have the honor to be, very respect-

Major General Commanding.

Newbern, N. C., Nov. 12.—The city and its our pickets on the railroad near Buenefor's Creek. The pickets withstood the attack, which was by cavalry, until such time as the Monitor got in trim for action. The Monitor is an iron clad railroad car, and mounts two guns. The Monitor repulsed the rebels after a long fire with grape and canister. In this affair the 24th Massachusetts had one man willed and two wanded. strength is not very great. It seems that his intention in making this demonstration was to capture the Monitor. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862

TROUBLE AHEAD PERHAPS.-We have ap prehended from the first that trouble might grow out of the execution of ten citizens of Missouri by order of Col. McNeil of the U. S. army. The facts of the case are no doubt emembered by our readers. A worthy old Union citizen suddenly disappeared under cir cumstances that authorized the inference that he had been seized by the rebel citizens of the neighborhood and either murdered or thrown into confinement. Indeed, the fact of his seizure was notorious, and there was no doub as to the guilt of some of the persons engaged in the outrage, but Col. McNeil could not as certain his fate. Thereupon Col. McN. caused a number of the rebels to be seized, and gave notice that unless the missing Union mal should be forthcoming within a specified time ten of them would be put to death. The Union man was not forthcoming, and the ten

rebels were shot by Col. McNeil's order. This was undoubtedly a very harsh proceeding. We have not believed that even the strong facts of the case justified it, and, as we said before, we have feared that mischie would spring from it. Probably the ten men executed were guilty of murder, but their guilt was not proved. We think that it would have been well if the U. S. Government had promptly taken Col. McNeil in hand and dealt with him as he deserved, without awaiting retaliatory action from Richmond. But such action has now come from that quarter. Jefferson Davis has issued an order to Lieut. Gen. Holmes, commanding the Confederate troops of the Mississippi Department, to de nand the immediate surrender of Colonel Mc-Neil to the Confederate authorities, and, in the event of the demand's not being complied with, to execute the first ten U.S. officers that shall fall into his hands.

This order is purposely and deliberately atrocious. Col. McNeil executed ten citizens whom he probably had the strongest reason to believe guilty of murder, and Jeff Davis requires, that, unless Col. Mc N. be given up to rebel vengeance, ten Federal officers shall be executed whom he knows to be guilty of nothing but holding commissions in their country's service. The demand for the surrender of McNeil is preposterous. It is not made with the slightest idea of its being granted. It is, we presume, without parallel in the history of civilized war. We have not unfrequently heard of the savages' being required to surrender one of their number for murder in a state of nominal peace, but we do not suppose that the authorities of any Christian nation on earth ever made such a demand of any other Christian nation with which it was at war. If Col. McNeil is deemed worthy of punishment, our authorities ca direct the punishment themselves. The President of the Rebel Government, by the requisition he makes, grossly insults us, and would our own to the level of a tribe of Indians Indeed he would humiliate us below that level for no military authorities have ever made such requisitions even of Indians in an acknowledged condition of war. Although we do not approve the conduct of

Col. McNeil, the rebels have little right to complain of it, and none at all to avenge i Let the President of the rebel Confederac consider what his people have done. It is all affectation, it is hypocrisy, in him to pretend to regard with horror the shooting of the ten Missouri citizens. He knows that Kirby Smith hung fifteen innocent persons near Cumberland Gap and tumbled their bodies into a hole, not even assigning a reason for the awful deed. He knows that seven Federal prisoners were recently shot or hung in uisiana upon no other pretext than that they had enlisted in the United States service in New Orleans. He knows that his me butchered Gen. McCook under circumstan ces that have made the blood of the nation run cold. He knows that his guerillas in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, all bearing regular commissions in his Confederacy, have been in the regular habit of their doors, and shooting them down, or taking them out and hanging them to the first trees, or cutting their throats in their beds by the sides of their weeping wives and in knows that hundreds and hundreds of mur ders of this kind have been committed by his men and still continue to be committed daily and nightly. He knows all this, and h knows that the U. S. authorities have never demanded the surrender of the perpetrators the bloody horrors or even threate tion. He now orders that the ten U. S. officers first captured, perhaps Generals, per haps Colonels, perhaps Majors, shall be ma sacred unless a surrender shall be made the he is fully aware cannot possibly be made and his object is to inaugurate a demonia warfare, which, as conducted on both sides shall horrify and appal the nations of the earth and compel intervention. Our Government may have need of the highest wisdom in de termining its own action in view of the things.

REPORTS OF REBEL IRON-CLADS .- A corre pondent informs the New York Post, on the authority of a person who has had the mean of obtaining correct information, having been employed until within a few days in the rebel Navy Department at Richmond, that on a day of last week a corps of engineers was sent down from the rebel capital to examin the condition of the stone blockade in the James river near Fort Darling, to ascertain whether there was room to get out the rebel sixteen feet wide; and the engineer officer re ported that he would require from six to sever weeks to widen it sufficiently to allow of the passage of the rebel iron-clads. It is asserted that there are two iron-clads at Richmond, now complete; the Merrimac No. 2 and the Richmond; one of these is said to have been ready for two months; and it is the intentio of the rebels to send out with these the steam er Jamestown and three small tugs, the latter carrying a gun each and the Jamestown three It is asserted by the same person that there are now thirty iron-clads on the stocks in differ ent parts of the South; and that eight of these are completed, namely, two at Richmond, two at Charleston, two at Savannah, and two at

The Post says this story is related by a de serter from the rebels, and it does not bear the appearance of truth, but looks more like a report made up in Richmond for effect on ou Government. The rebels have always found their account in making diversions, and it is not probable that they would have kept an iron-clad battery idle at Richmond for two months when they could have made good use of it in the Chesapeake. When they have new Merrimac ready at any port, we shall know it probably at once. One such, if really seaworthy and shot-proof, might at any mo ment lift the blockade at Charleston or Sa vannah; and though the success would b only temporary, it would be precisely the kind of exploit which a shrewd military leader the U.S. Generals, advises the Government would favor, because of the encouragement i would give to the rebels abroad and at home It would be a kind of Stuart's raid on the

The Post gives the story as it was related, and recommends the Government, while it hastens forward its preparations to attack the rebel posts, at the same time to keep its eye on the deserter from Richmond.

The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal of the 18th inst, says that all the Generals save one in a recent council, concurred with Gen. Bragg in the opinion that the evacuation of Kentucky was an imperative military necessity Generals Buckner and Preston, both Kentuck ians, were decidedly in favor of the retro

grade movement. The Richmond Whig said a year a half ago that the rebels could whip the Federals "five to one." Now it says "two to Did the Whig ever hear of the boy whose five-hundred-cat story dwindled down to 'our old cat and another"

Jeneral Orders No. 2.

I. All commanding officers serving in this listrict are ordered not to permit negro slaves to enter the camps, and all officers and privates are forbidden to interfere or intermeddle with slaves in any way.

II. All slaves within camps will be placed beyond the guard lines, and not be permitted III. All officers neglecting to enforce thes orders, and all enlisted men violating them, are equired to be reported to these headquarters,

the proper authorities. By command of Brig. Gen. BOYLE. A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G. [Official]

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD A train, under command of Capt. Fish Henry, which left Nashville at nine o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at this city at ten o'clock last night, bringing a large number of passengers. From the Nashville Union of yesterday morning we condense the following: A gentleman who left McMinnville on last Friday says that Harris was there, looking exceeding downcast and careworm. It is the general impres sion of the rebel citizens that their army will fall back, and many of them are collecting their negroes and other property and prepar ing to fly from the approaching Union army. It is reported, also, that some four hundred of Morgan's horse thieves left their rendezvous at Beard's Mills, some seven miles from Lebanon, on the Murfreesboro road, last Friday morn ing, and started to attack a small party of Gen. Thomas's division, who were on this side of the river, at Wood's Ferry. Our soldiers got word of their approach, and crossed the river, leaving their tents on this side, and prepared to wel come the gang with cannon. When the guerillas dashed up, a few rounds of shell were thrown among them, which scattered them in all direction, killing ten of the party. Morgan left his camp with his whole force that night. and started in the direction of Cumberland river, with the intention, it is thought, of in juring the railroad. If he tries that game he will find himself not in a bed of roses. The fact is, Morgan is now at an age when he ought to go home, sober down, join the church, marry, and spend the rest of his days in peni-

tence and prayer. We learn from the Nashville Union that a novel military procession passed through the streets of Nashville on Thursday last, exciting the pity of some and the derision of others. Some fifty Federal soldiers who had been captured and paroled by the guerillas at ville. The facts are these: various times, under circumstances not at all creditable to the prisoners, were collected by ing order: order of General Rosecrans, and adorned with night-caps with red tassels in the centre, and in this outre uniform paraded through the streets, to the roll the drum, "And the shrill squeaking of the ury-necked fife." before the gaze of admiring thousands, who cheered them on their "winding way." humiliate us in the eyes of the world and in No doubt a strict enforcement of military discipline would have condemned many of these soldiers to death for their pusillanimous be havior. General Rosecrans has wisely shown his determination to expose to disgrace all soldiers and officers who bring reproach upon their country by cowardly conduct, and all soldiers who wish to fight will applaud his

A letter from Henderson to the Evan ville Journal states that Major Platter, of the 4th Indiana cavalry, returned last Monday evening from a scout through Union, Webter, and Hopkins counties, bringing with him some twenty guerillas, among the number Lieut. Jones, Col. Adam Johnson's Adjutant. The Major left some ten or fifteen gue illas at Caseyville, in charge of Captain W. G. Hodge, of the 65th regiment. Johnson himself is not in that region of country, but on the 14th issued an address to his soldiers from Murfreesboro', explaining why he was not with them to share their dangers. The address is of course gasconade, but the real fac is Johnson is disinclined to risk his precious neck any longer within the confines of the First or Second District of this State.

They told us that Lee's army was certain t e bagged, and now we hear of him off to-ard Richmond. Our Generals are great at agging, but they don't seem to have any trings to their bags. They leave the mouths of them wide open .- Louisville Journal It is alleged that the removal of McClellar was for having permitted this escape about which the Journal complains. And yet that paper complains of McClellan's removal! Not very consistent, is it?

Springfield (Ill.) Journal. "It is alleged!" And we suppose that "it" akes the allegation. High authority to

sure! THE GULF TO BE RELIGHTED .- The schoon er Pharos, which sailed from New Bedford or Wednesday, on her way from Portland South carries out materials for the reconstruction of light-houses destroyed by the Confederate var dals. She will report to the Light House In spector at Ship Island, who will proceed to repair such light-houses as the interests of navi gation most urgently require.

Bragg, at Lexington, bitterly de-nounced John C. Breckinridge as having cheated him. No doubt there has been cheating all round among the rebels. Breckinridge ycophants in Kentucky cheated him, Breck nridge cheated Bragg, Bragg cheated Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, and Jeff and his Cabinet are hoping to cheat the Devil.

People need not sneer at the suggestion of President Lincoln's assassination. Mer who will write and talk about the President as many of our rebels in the press and out of the press do, would not hesitate to kill him fleet. It was found that the channel was but but for the dancing of hempen visions before their eyes.

The General Order No. 2, of Brig.-Gen Boyle is prudent, judicious, and wise, especially in the present condition of affairs in Kentucky. We are glad to see it. It is what we recommended a good while ago and substantially identical with an order issued by Gen. Halleck in Missouri.

One of Bragg's officers, writing to the Grenada Appeal, says that he and his friends concluded, while they were in Kentucky, that it is "a very poor State to live in." The nex time they come, they may find out what sor of State it is to die in.

George N. Sanders, the rebel Confed eracy's "confidence man," has returned home His "confidence" game didn't win in Europe. He claims to have received great encourage ment in England. Great cancouragement quit the country, we guess.

aths to support the Government. They n doubt consider that they havn't sworn a thousandth part as much for the Government as they have against it.

The present condition of the ground i extremely unfavorable to the movement of our troops. However, armies that can defy lead and steel and fire are not likely to be The New York Tribune, referring

to "discard all augers that won't bore." The Tribune is an auger that won't do anything Bes Humphrey Marshall hasn't had a figh or even a skirmish. He keeps out of harm's

way. He has no taste for sulpitur. But he will get a dose of it in the next world. And we guess he'll "take it hot." A despatch from Washington says i turns out that General Patterson committee

icide at Fairfax by shooting himself with a THE NEW LEVIES. - The statistics at th Adjutant General's office show that 167,000 of the troops under the last call for 300,000 are

now in the field. The country regards the results of Gen ope's battle at Circleville as a hard blow, bu Pope himself as a hard blower.

We saw a big star shoot night. We hope it hit the rebellion

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says the State Department received at different times, through the agency of Mr. Dayton, an ount of the dispositions of the French Government in reference to our affairs, which could not not leave any doubt as to the ultimate design of the Emperor. There is said to be now on file in the archives a report of Mr Dayton, of April last, giving the details of conversation he had with the Emperor of France, in which it is stated that "although His Majesty expressed the most sincere desi for the restoration of the Union, he neverthe that they may be dealt with and reported to less hinted that, if at the end of the summe ampaign the North had not obtained som decisive advantages, he would be put to the necessity of yielding to the repeated demands of the Confederates and to receive Mr. Slidell At the same time he warned Mr. Dayton that should he be compelled to receive him, the North ought to see in this step a determination on the part of France to inaugurate a new high places that the desire of the Emperor i to obtain from Mr. Lincoln an armistice of six months, and the opening of one of the Southern harbors, to allow French vessels to take a supply of cotton.

Thirty-nine rebel prisoners were brought to the city over the Louisville and Frankfort and Frankfort and Lexington Raiload on Thursday evening. They were from the hospitals at Harrodsburg and Danville, and some of them had been seriously wounded in the battle of Chaplin Hills.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: NICHOLASVILLE, Nov. 25, 1862. GENTLEMEN: Seeing in the Journal of th 1st instant a copy of an article published in the Lexington Observer, referring to the stopping of a negro sale at this place, with the remark that you prefer waiting for the facts in egard to it, I herewith enclose you a correct statement (written for the Observer) and ask its publication. I presume it will appear als in the Lexington Observer of this week.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, A. B. CRANE. Lt. Col. and Provost Marshal. NICHOLASVILLE, KY., Nov. 22, 1862.

To the Editors of the Lexington Observer and SIR: Your issue of November 19th, 1862. ontains an article representing "an unexpect ilitary," in stopping the sale of negroes,

ed and highhanded measure, upon the part of the which is alleged to have occurred at Nichola Brigadier-General Baird issued the follow

ing order:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION ARMY OF KENTUCKY.

NICHOLASVILLE, KY., Nov. 16, 1862.)

General Order, No. —.

To-morrow, November 17th, being court day—an occasion when persons are used to collect for the purposes of trade, and business not strictly of a loyal nature; an occasion which may be made use of by spies and other which may be made use of by spies and other hostile persons to intrude themselves into camp—it is ordered—

I. That, during the session of the Court, all

stores and other places of traffic will be closed, except to citizens of the town, and that no auction or other species of trading be permitted within the line of pickets.

II. That discreet officers will be stationed at II. That discreet officers will be stationed at all of the Picket Posts who will question all persons with regard to the business bringing them to town, and if it be not strictly and technically connected with matters before the Court, they will be excluded. Those admitted will be sent immediately to the Provost Marshal to establish their loyalty, and procure passes permitting them to remain. Disloyal persons have no rights before the Court or elsewhere, and will not be permitted to transact business of any kind. By command of Brig. Gen. Baird.

[Signed] BURR H. POLK

Assistant Adjutant General.

By these orders the stores and saloons were losed, except to the citizens of the town: more than two hundred persons were prevented from entering town. All droves of cattle and hogs were kept beyond the lines-the business of the country with the town prohibited, except only Court business. About noon I was informed that the Sheriff was there offering at auction sale some negroes and other property. I at once ordered the sales to be stopped. The Sheriff came to me, and said he had various vrits of execution to sell lands and negroes and might become liable for not obeying them. and wanted a written order, stopping the sale, as a security to himself. I referred him to General Baird. He then asked if he could not sell certain parcels of lands. I told him he ould not, the order was to stop all sales. He vent to Gen. Baird and got a copy of the order. Some time after an Administrator came into my office and wished for a pass for himself and three negroes, I think, stating that he had brought them to town to sell at Sheriff's ale, and desired taking them home. gave him the passes. I did not see the negroes-at least not to know them as the ones to be sold. General Baird knew nothing bout the Sheriff's sale when he issued th rder, nor did I, until the attempt to make the sale and its prohibition. The town was within the camp limits; no judicial sale could be valid. More than two hundred people were prevented from attending the sale, who may ome of them, have intended to purchase lands,

and perhaps a negro. . Your article goes upon the assumption that only a negro sale was stopped—that all other buiness went on as usual-that no persons were hindered from entering town-that a special nandate was issued by the Provost Marshal forbidding this sale-that he of his own will "gave the negroes passes and told them to go ome"-and that "the people outraged in feel ing made no popular outbreak," as you were glad to learn.

It seems strange that the facts could have een so misrepresented. It may be that some parties were present and saw a chance to spec ulate in negroes (as competition at the sale would have been hindered by the order keep ing people from town), and could see nothin out negro in it. I desire you to publish this etter that the people of Kentucky, who sinerely support the Government, may be able o deny one false statement of the many made by demagogues and enemies to bring this State into collision with the Government. [Signed]

A. B. CRANE. Lt. Col. and Prov. Marshal.

[From the Stillwater (Minn.) Messenger THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN MINNESOTA We cannot believe that the Government, as s been asserted, will remit the punishr has been asserted, will remit the punishment which General Pope has decreed against the murderous Indians who have been convicted of the most revolting crimes on record. Should this be done, the people of Minnesota will never submit to the outrageous decree. The State authorities can take the matter in hand and punish the miscreants for murder. If a white man commits murder within our State he is promptly sentenced and hung. Shall is promptly sentenced and hung. Shall se hellish Indians, who have been guilty of these hellish Indians, who have been guilty of a thousand murders in our State, and other crimes too horrible to relate, go unpunished? If the general government proves indiffer-ent to the crimes of these miserable dogs, the people will not wait the action of the State authorities. There will be acres of Indian bones strewn all along our Western borders. And these bones will not be the bones alone of already convicted buck Indians—they will represent every age and say. The betod of already convicted buck Indians—they will represent every age and sex. The hated breed will be stopped. Will the government deal justly by us, or must the people take unrestrained vengeance in their own hands? These are pertinent questions just now.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, held on the 3d instant, a series of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

Resolved, That we carnestly demand the continuance of the troops now here until people.

Resolved, That we carnestly demand the continuance of the troops now here until peace and safety are restored to our frontier and every Indian driven from our State, that the dark tide of blood and crime shall not again roll over our fair and beautiful State, the work of Indian cruelty and Indian barbarity.

Resolved, That truth demands that we proclaim that the Sioux war is not ended, that no official or philanthropic sugar-coating of the most atrocious Indian massacre ever perpetrated shall quiet our appeals for protection; and nall quiet our appeals for protection we declare upon our honors as men, by the love we bear to our families and home fire-sides, that now, henceforth, and forever our motto shall be removal or extermination of every Indian from our State, peaceably if we

with powder and ball if we must.

olved, That silence and indifference up an Indian hunting ground; that after a reasonable time and a fair warning every India

PROSPECTS OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN .- WE take the following article from the New York Evening Post, but without any feeling o sympathy in its hints against McClellan, Buel and others who may be included in its catagory as "incapables and lukewarm." The cheering tone of the article pleases us because the "prospects" are not founded on specula tions but upon the genuine enthusiasm and rigor which seem to mark the movements of the War and Navy Departments. The Pos

The grand opening day of the winter ca paign draws near, and lookers-on at home consider, with daily growing interest, the prospects of success during the next one hundred and twenty days. It may be useful to compare this winter's preparations with those which accomplished last winter's work. A year ago we had not yet won a great battle on land; the navy had fought at Hatteras and at Port Royal, but the great operations of the war on land were as yet scarcely begun. Our war on laind were as yet scarcely begint. Of the denerals were untried and inexperienced; they were chosen for supposed and not for proved merits; and, from the General-in-Chief down, there was not a man in active command, except General Sigel, who had ever led as many as thirty thousand men against an enemy, or planned and carried out a campaign. So, too, our soldiers were untried; they had met the enemy and beaten him in some minor engagements in Western Virginia; the Western men had fonght well at Wilson's Creek, but the defeat and panic at Bull Run cast a gloom of doubt over all our armies.

These were the circumstances under which the campaign opened. We had not only to beat the enemy, but our generals and soldiers had to learn the business of war. The winter campaign was most brilliant. Roanoke, Newbern, Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, New Orleans, the brilliant successes of Mitchel, the ed as many as thirty thousand men agains bern, Pea Ridge, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, New Orleans, the brilliant successes of Mitchel, the bloody fields of Williamsburgh and Fair Oaks, New Madrid and Island Ten, Cross Keys, and other actions, not only showed the bravery of our soldiers, but made veterans of them. As for their commanders, the long and brilliant campaign enabled the government for the first time to know who were the most capable, the most energetic, the most trustworthy among them, to lead our armies in the next campaign. We began, last winter, with new troops and with inexperienced Generals. We begin this winter with veteran soldiers, and commanders

winter with veteran soldiers, and commanders who have won their places by the only true trial, the trial by battle. Among so many Generals, all unpractised and strange to the field, it was to be expected that some would prove to be lacking in the qualities which command success in the field; it was the duty of the Government wisely to weed these out, and put at the head, as fast as they proved themselves, the most zealous, the most capable, the most enterprising. the most successful. he most enterprising, the most successful This duty the Government has so far fulfilled This duty the Government has so far fulfilled, that we see the new campaign opening, with men as leaders of our armies who have developed those qualities which promise to achieve success. Burnside, Hooker, Sigel, Banks, Rosecrans, Grant, Sherman, McClernand, Foster, Hunter, these are the men to whom, this winter, we look to lead our armies to victory. They have all in the past, year of war gained winter, we look to lead our armies to victory. They have all in the past year of war gained the admiration of the people for energy and success. They have all shown daring and enterprise as well as technical skill; they have all gained, in actual war, the reputation of zealous and courageous leaders; each has won his present position by successful operations against the enemy; each enters upon the new campaign with the experience of a year of battles, and with the help of armies who have learned in a dozen fields that the bayonet is the best weapon to use against the who have learned in a dozen neigh that beyonet is the best weapon to use against the enemy. More than this, the delays, the caution which have, during the past summer, los us so many advantages, robbed us of so many of the fruits of last winter's victories, will act as a lesson to those now in command; will teach them that in war caution is a bad mas ter; and that vigorously to follow up a suc ess is the only way to turn it into victory. But if the prospect on land looks well, on the water it is equally promising. Last winten we were forced to risk our wooden ships against the enemy's forts, and our gallant tars covered themselves with glory in the attacks on Hiltor Head and New Orleans. But they and we ran a frightful risk; in less daring and skif ful hands, the best part of our fleet might have been lost; and while the splendid successes of Dupont and Farragut show that it is always safe to hazard much, if you have brave men, and that, to use the words of Secretary Welles to Admiral Farragut, "it is the first duty of a commander in war to take great risks for the accomplishment of great ends," we may rejoice that the present campaign is to be earied on, on water, with means far greater and far better fitted for the ends sought to be a complished. A fleet of shot-proof Monitors with the heaviest of ordnance, will be this winter at the command of those gallant an enterprising men who last winter accomplished so much with such small means; and there is reason to hope that the navy, with the experience of a year of war, will gain new glory to itself and new victories for the coun

and appliances of war perfected through of our armies and fleets whose names stand foremost in the history of the last year, for skill, daring, zeal, and success. Slowly, one after the other, the incapables and the lukewarm have dropped out, and in their places are new men, courageous and successful. We take hope from this general survey of the field; and are confident that if the campaign s rightly planned, if our armies are so dis osed as to concentrate instead of scatterin, hem, if they are so ordered as to pierce in tead of attempting to surround the State neld by the insurgents, our forces now in th ield will prove irresistible, and will achiev

THE SITUATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, Nov. 27, 8 P. M. MASHVILLE, Nov. 27, 8 P. M.

There has been some heavy skirmishing eight or ten miles from the city, on the Murfreesboro road, this afternoon, between a portion of our forces under Brig. Gen. Sill, and a body of rebel troops, led by some audacious guerilla chief whose name is not as yet known.

No definite result, I understand, had been attained by either side up to dark. A few of our men who were wounded during the fight, were brought in just before night, reporting "still fighting" at four o'clock.

The sound of artillery was occasionally heard

"still fighting" at four o'clock.

The sound of artillery was occasionally heard in the city in the direction of the fight, indicating that Gen. Sill had turned his noisy dogs loose upon the impudent rascals; and it is to be hoped that somebody has been soundly whipped ere this, and that it is not us.

It is thought the rebels are in strong force at more than one point near our lines, and preparations are being made to receive them with extended arms, leaving them to be embraced. parations are being made to receive them with extended arms, leaving them to be embraced, however, by, a certain "grim monster" whose name is Death. From present indications it is nighly probable that our lines south and west of the city will be simultaneously attacked for the purpose of withdrawing attention from another contemplated raid into Kentucky by Morgan and his bridge-burners, who have a keen desire to visit again the scene of their late desolating march, and, if possible, make ate desolating march, and, if possible, make the Louisville and Nashville Railroad feel th

ighting curse of their savage vengeance.
This red-handed bandit and his lawless free
ooters have been for several days in the vi conters have oeen for several days in the vi-cinity of Hartsville, watching the movements of our army, harassing our pickets, and doubt-less communicating day and night with rebel sympathizers in the city through innocent fe-male neutrals who are constantly thronging Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, too often suc-Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, too often succeeding with their tears, smiles, and hypocritical blandishments in obtaining passes to visit their "sick uncles" and "dying children" who are "just outside your lines, General, but not in the direction of the enemy." Of course, dear, damned, treacherous, innocent spy (as Brownlow would say), not your enemy by any means. Permission once obtained—

Pop goes the sly witch And that's the way the secret goes,

In some waiting rebel's ear She soon whispers all she knows, And that, it should be borne in mind, i ittle scrap of unimportant information, for these foul rebel fair ones are persevering Par rys, who will find out your secret alm re you have uttered it. A very strict surve nce is kept over them however by our water d General, and if an occasional pass is gran ed when it ought not to be, or a picket steal-thily evaded, it is due to the combined mach-inations and schemes of a thousand artful wo-men, and not to any want of vigilance on the part of the military authorities. It is certainly known here that Bragg, with ten or twelve thousand men, was in Murfreesboro yesterday morning, that Cheatham with an inferior force was at McMinnville, and Kirby Smith at Shelberille. The wait yestel force however, it till reported as occupying and fortifying Tu

manners are closely watched a nany things are known at headquarters of their plans and designs, of which it behooved the not to speak at the present. No tears are not to speak of the safety of Nashville, and s on as our troops are paid off and have eived their winter outfit Secessia will unde to exceedinly quake and trem proughout all her starving borders. Jeff I is Southern Confederacy buzzard must com own, nor longer attempt to occupy the sam oost with the glorious old American Eag whose protecting wings are outspread over the whole Union. VIDOCQ.

It is now said that only twelve political proners were released from Fort Warren yest day. Winder, of Philadelphia, and Kane, altimore, were among them and both have NEW HAVEN, Nov. 28.

The Democrats to-day have carried the

icket at our charter election by an average

other consideration or from

ticularly as the abyss of barbarity and of bru-

tishness on the verge of which he stands is so

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862

The more we consider the proclama ion of emancipation; the more strongly we are clined to think the President will abandon it. the opinion of the radicals to the contrary notwithstanding. Nay, we are persuaded that he will abandon it. The truth is, the reasons against the President's adhering to this exaordinary measure are so numerous and s nspeakably weighty, and the reasons alleged or his adhering to it are so plainly irrational. that we confess we do not see how the Presient, as a rational being and as the officia ead of a great nation whose very existence the measure affects, can hesitate to abandon it. So deep and anxious is our conviction on this head that we cannot forbear to add a further word of remonstrance while the question is still in suspense. Be it observed, however, amation, as in what we have said of it here ofore, we deal with it rather in its logical reations than in its actual ones, for we look pon it as so absurd and monstrous in itself the same pledge, in more particular hat the President in any event will not seriously attempt to carry it into effect, or, if he should, would at once signally misearry. But this view certainly does not diminish the inrinsic odiousness of the proclamation. Nor oes it deprive the measure at best of very formidable power for evil. In the first place, the policy announced in

the proclamation not merely violates the constitution, but assumes a principle which abolshes the constitution altogether, and substitutes therefor the uncontrolled will of the President. President Lincoln, as we feel asured, could not have been conscious of this fact when he consented to issue the proclamaeveral days ago demonstrated that the proclanecessity. We need not now repeat this demonproclamation is not legitimately an act of milion the broad principle that the President has right to do whatever in his discretion may est preserve the nation, regardless of the conprinciple but the principle of a dictatorship? Nothing less. It is the principle of a dictatorship of the most absolute description. It clothes the President with an authority more absolute than that of Cincinnatus. It clothes him with an authority as absolute as that of Cæsar or of Sylla. In plain terms, it makes his uncontrolled will the supreme law of the land. There is no possible escape from this

In the second place, the policy of the procamation, alike in its immediate end and in its rediate consequence, violates the laws of and so fast as our armies should prove victocivilized warfare. The immediate end of the policy is the emancipation of the slaves of the enemy; the mediate consequence is the incitement of servile insurrection. Both are condemned by the laws of civilized warfare. And to the fact and justness of such condem nation our own country is especially committed. "The principle is," said John Quincy Adams, in his instructions as Secretary of State under President Monroe to our Minister at London, touching the slaves captured and carried away by the British in the war of 1812, "that the emancipation of an enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate war -as relates to the owners, it is a destruc ion of private property nowhere war ranted by the usages of war." "In the statement of the British ground of argument upon the claim of submission," said the same statesman touching the same question in a subse quent letter of instructions to our Minister a St. Petersburg, "they have broadly asserted cy would take nothing from the rebellion that the right of emancipating slaves-private property-as a legitimate right of war. This is utterly incomprehensible on the part of a nation whose subjects hold slaves by millions, and who, in this very treaty, recognize ther as private property. No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood, and pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or assassinate." Such is the language of Mr. Adams, used deliberately after a complete survey of all the authorities extant on the point, and under the sense of his solemn accounta bility as the official organ of the nation. leaves absolutely nothing to be said on the juestion by an American citizen either in confirmation or in confutation. It closes the subject for us at least. The accident that Mr. Adams himself, in his old days, and when pressed in the heat of an angry and vindictive debate with the fire-eaters of the South, tossed aside the law of nations in this particular and every other law that stood between him and his fierce adversaries, is unfortunate for the personal re- of ceasing when the authority of the governnown of that learned though most irascibl statesman, but it does not affect at all the authority of the calm and responsible declarations put forth by him in the meridian of his vigor and of his fame. Much less does this accident overrule or countervail the authority of such declarations. As well might the reckless assertion of a heated advocate who had served on the bench be pleaded as authority against his formal decision as a judge. Enough on this point. With respect to servile insurred tion our country is committed not less explicitly and even more impressively. The

reflection. very first breath of national independence we drew was spent among other modes in solemnly denouncing as illegitimate the rule of warfare embraced in the encouragement of servile insurrection. "He has excited domestic insurrections among us," proclaimed the the long catalogue of crimes for which our fathers arraigned the King of Great Britain at the bar of nations, "and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our rontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions." We need not say the known rule of warfare of black savages is at all events not more humane or more discrimin ative than that of red ones. It is in truth as indiscriminate and more brutal. The exciting of either set of savages to warfare is contrary to the laws of legitimate war. Napoleon efused indeed to proclaim the emancipation ven of the serfs of Russia,-Napoleon, who with an intellect divorced from soul almost as utterly as the intellect of Mephistopheles himself, scrupled not to lay anything upon the altar of military necessity or of military policy the sacrifice of which the moral sense Christendom would tolerate. "By proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves,' een witnessed in our country. said Napoleon to the Senate of France, ould have armed the greater portion of the Russian population against herself. In several

The policy of the proclamation, in the sevillages this enfranchisement was demanded of me. The brutality of this class of the Rus sian people is such that this measure would have devoted many families to the most horrid barbarities. This consideration was sufficient to induce me to refuse to employ the means known before in this country, at the very offered against my enemies." The sincerity time when above all other periods in our his of this declaration, as we are bound to own is supported by Sir Robert Wilson, an English writer that was on the spot throughout the support of only the smaller division of the peo greater part of the Russian campaign. "In the ple, and obtains the hearty and voluntary sup rejection of the offers of insurrection, which were made from every quarter," says this ob server, "Napoleon was actuated by a horror avoidably to strip from the Adminis of civil war, and a humane consideration of the torrents of blood which must have deluged the land." Still we may conclude not unfairly that the fear of shocking the mora sense of Christendom was a consideration temptible abroad. It corrupts and enfeeble quite as potent with Napoleon as the nobler the national strength in its source. It defile one of humanity was. Be this as it may, however, where Napoleon paused, from both, Preslent Lincoln, who is confessedly a humano nan and who lives in an era when the noral sense of Christendom is keener and ealthier and more imperious than it ever was pefore, may well hesitate to go forward, par-

In the eighth place, the policy of the proc-

nuch broader and deeper and blacker than that from whose terrible brink Napoleon shrank away. Surely Mr. Lincoln may be pardoned even by the radicals if he does not rush into military extremes lying far beyond hose which Bonaparte feared to tread. place, breaks the deliberate pledges of Presi-

dent Lincoln both to the people of this country

we may safely confine ourselves to bare cita

tion. "I do but quote from one of those

speeches," said the President in his inaugural

and to foreign Governments. On this

address, referring to his published speeches "when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the in titution of slavery in the States where it ex ists.' I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so." This pledge the President in his own person has since repeated and reiterated. Furthermore, Mr. Secretary Seward, writing in the Presiadmit of a rational doubt. It would be idle dent's behalf on the twenty-second of April in to dwell on the point. 1861 to our Minister at Paris, gave foreign Governments. "The States will remain just the same," he saidremain subject to exactly the same laws and ent one. President Lincoln has no

the one case, the States would be federally Far from it. He is singularly free from such connected with the new confederacy; in pride, For example, the President at first the other, they would, as now, be members proclaimed that he would consider the recogtion, but the fact is nevertheless true. We of the United States; but their constitutions nition of the Confederate States as a belligand laws customs, habits, and institutions. in either case, will remain the same. of war. "The United States," said Mr. Secre-It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestatration. No man both sane and intelligent | ble statement the further fact that the new will gainsay the conclusion. If, however, the President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the admintary necessity, it must depend for justification i stration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the constitution and laws. stitution and of the laws. And this is in fact | The case, however, would not be fully prethe principle on which the radicals seek to sented if I were to omit to say that any such justify the proclamation. Yet what is this effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even ough they were assented to by Congre and the people." This point requires no further elucidation. Language cannot make the point clearer or stronger. The President must feel keenly its whole force. In the fourth place, the policy of the procla

mation, which is professedly designed to hamstring the rebellion, would inevitably ham string the Government. The policy of the proclamation could be enforced only so far ious, This all admit. In other words, the policy could be enforced only in the rear of in the rear of our armies would our armies be weakened for operations against the enemy in front. We could not use our soldiers at the same time to enforce the emancipation of the rebel authorities, according to the terms slaves and to fight the rebel armies. The force we employed in the former business would be exactly so much subtracted from the force we might otherwise employ in the latter. In a military point of view, the policy would injure ourselves alone. It would be suicidal. The rebellion of course would be already deprived of the support of the slaves arms, and the only effect of the policy of the proclamation would be to deprive the Governnent of the support of the soldiers that might be necessary to enforce the policy. The poliour arms had not previously taken and would take from the Government a larger or smaller part of our effective force in the field. Thus lainly enough the Government and not the ebellion would be hamstrung. Most assuredly the rebellion would not be hamstrung. And crippled in a greater or less degree.

The policy of the proclamation, in the fifth purpose of the war. President Lincoln, we know, does not realize this, but it is true. It is demonstrable. The purpose of the war now is to put down the rebellion and re-establish the government in its constitutional integrity. The character of the war is now that of a wa of restoration. President Lincoln unquestionably desires the purpose and character of the war to remain unchanged. He declares as much even in the act of proclaiming the policy of emancipation; but if, pursuant to that policy, the slaves of the States and parts of States in rebellion should be decreed free, and the arms of the Government should be pledged to the enforcement of such decree, how impoten would be his desire. In that event, if the policy were not discarded, the conflict, instead ment should be vindicated, would continue for the purpose of maintaing the freedom of the slaves: the re-establishment of the govern nent in its constitutional integrity, instead o tanding forth as the inspiring goal of the Adninistration, would be spurned and repudiated in the face of mankind; and the war, instead of a war of restoration, would become a war of extermination. Our cause would be converted from the cause of civilization into th cause of barbarism. Such is the stern and un deniable truth. It is manifest on the simplest

In the sixth place, the policy of the proclamation, thus transgressing at a single bound the constitution, the laws of civilized warfare, the sacred pledges of President Lincoln to th people of this country and to foreign Govern ments, the dictates of simple military prudence, and, finally, the purpose and character of the war as fixed by the constitution and cherished by the President,-the policy of the proclama tion, we say, thus surpassingly illegitimate in itself, has been condemned, unmistakably and with most remarkable emphasis, by the loyal people of the Union. In the recent elections, the people, with a voice both loud and clear, have called upon the Pres ident to abandon his proclamation, and to retrace his steps to the solid ground which he has forsaken, but from which the people themselves have never departed and neve will depart. The people have authoritatively called back the President to the legitimat end of the war and to the legitimate measure of warfare. The policy of the proclamation has been condemned directly at the ballot-box with a stress of numbers which under the un paralleled circumstances of the case is all but equivalent to an unanimous vote of the per ple. A more unequivocal and imperative ex ression of the public will as such has neve

nth place, divides the North, throwing on the side of the Administration, moreover, the minority of the people, -a minority which but for the sanction of the Administration would be despicable both in numbers and in character. Raising amongst the people divisions nore bitter and unrelenting than were ever tory the public harmony is demanded by the public good, the policy obtains after all the port of but a miserable faction of even the smaller division. The policy tends untration the public confidence and favor. It serves to distract, to demoralize, and to dishearten the people. It contributes to make the nation weak at home and conthe national honor in its fountain-head. No better results can flow possibly from adherence to such a policy; and these results, in ever augmenting volume, must flow of necessity. The President does not need to be convinced of the manifold and alarming evils of a divided North. As to these he can never have doubted.

the South; and, if the policy could be carried into effect and should be, as we believe it will not be and cannot be, it would give to the unity of the South the solidity of despair and desperation, endowing it with a fixedness that rebel armies, but discomfiture in every other form save that of extermination. In this event, we could never have peace, until we should make a desolation, and call it peace No man who is acquainted with the capital facts of our history and who knows aught of the characteristics of his race will dispute this. In conclusion, the policy of the proclamation, such as we have represented it, would if its execution should be seriously entered upon, add a thousand-fold to whatever chances of foreign intervention there may exist at present. If foreign intervention is possible now, it would be certain then. This does not

For the weighty reasons grouped together and for minor reasons we are persuaded that President Lincoln will not condition of slavery in the several adhere to the policy of his proclamation. We are persuaded for these reasons that he will discussing the rebellion, "whether it succeed abandon it. And we are not a little confirmed or fail. There is not even a pretext for the in this persuasion by the reflection that sevecomplaint that the disaffected States are to be ral times before in the course of the war he conquered by the United States if the revolu- has on fuller deliberation abandoned a poltion fail; for the rights of the States, and the icy which he had proclaimed at least condition of every human being in them, will as deliberately as he has the presforms of administration whether the revolution pride to which he would sacrifice shall succeed, or whether it shall fail. In the welfare and honor of his country. erent power by foreign Governments a cause tary Seward at an early period of the rebellion, in a letter to our Minister at Paris, "cannot for a moment allow the French Government to rest under the delusive belief that they will be content to have the Confederate States recognized as a belligerent power by States with which this nation is in amity. No concert of action among foreign states so recog nizing the insurgents can reconcile the Unite States to such a proceeding, whatever be the onsequences of resistance." This was sufficiently explicit; but it proved to be rash, and was abandoned. Not only this; but in a few months the President himself recognized the Confederate States as a belligerent power Again, the President in the beginning of the war proclaimed that the rebel privateersmen should be treated as pirates. "And I hereby roclaim and declare," he said in the conluding paragraph of his proclamation on the subject, "that if any person, under the pretended anthority of said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevenour armies; but by just the measure of force that should be required to enforce the policy was sufficiently explicit; but it likewise proved to be rash, and was abandoned. Not only this; but in July last the President entered into a formal Cartel with which the rebel privateersmen are reco nized as prisoners of war. We might adduct other examples in illustration of the manlines and magnanimity with which the Presiden habitually revokes or abandons a policy that he sees to be improper or impracticable these examples are enough. They show that President Lincoln has more patriotism than within our lines, by the simple force of our pride of opinion. They show that whenever necessary he does not hesitate to sacrifice his opinions to the good of his country. They show that he has the courage to do right even at the expense of consistency. And a most rare and lofty courage this is. Bold bad men may seek indeed to persuade the President against his own sound instincts that the cour age which in adherence to a false opinion de fies the national will and hazards the national existence is higher than this; but he knows better. He knows that the latter description most assuredly the Government would be of courage is but a base counterfeit of the true quality. He knows that it is the cream of moral littleness. And he will scout it. He will sellors or evil geniuses as Henry Clay answered a like suggestion put forth ad hominem in behalf of President Tyler. "I hope," said the glorious patriot of Ashland, replying in the Sen-I dare not aspire, a valor which I cannot covet. I cannot lay myself down in the way of the welfare and happiness of my country. That I cannot, I have not the courage, to do. driven from their strong posit cannot interpose the power with which I

> in that county during the time that city was supposed to be beleaguered by Gen. Heath, in September last, and who were subsequently otured in a body near Mt. Sterling, Ky. The gurrillas had been guilty of the most brutal conduct toward Unionists, murdering the more prominent, and burning the houses of their victims, and stealing whatever they could find. Of course the loval citizens of Boone are surprised and justly indignant at thorities of these marauders and cut-throats,

may be invested, a power conferred not for

making preparations to follow it. Rememlow-citizens, they are apprehensive of righteous retribution. We trust that there is good ground for their apprehensions. Let the oppressors and persecutors of patriots be severely dealt with wherever they can be found. 'Tis a crime against the Union to let them go un-

We do not suppose that these men can be brought to justice by the action of Tennessee juries, but let them be brought to justice if

there is any right way of having it done. We have seen no explanation of the exchange of Lew Wise as an ordinary prisoner of war. If the letters found on him didn't prove him a spy, we don't know how a fellow could go to work to make himself one.

There is no law in the South now. The great want there is food, and the strong take it from the weak wherever they can.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The railroad from Acquia Creek was com-pleted yesterday, and a locomotive came down this morning. Supplies will be received by rail henceforth.

ail henceforth.

The enemy is industriously engaged in exending and strengthening their earthworks in he rear to the right and left of Fredericksurg. Their operations are easily visible hrough glasses from our signal stations. No movements of importance place for several days, but a recor-said to be in progress in progress which promises important results.

KENTUCKY - DESTITUTION AND DISCONTENT AMONG THE CONFEDERATES.—The following

intercepted letters illustrate the destitute con-dition of the rebel soldiers, and their contempt for some of their officers: To Mr. E. M. Luces:

THIRTY-TWO-MILE HOUSE, S. C., CAMP NEAR | KNOWVILLE, TENN., Oct. 30, 1862.

My DEAR MAXWELL: I suppose by this time you have become acquainted with the account of Brage's retreat from Kentucky. Don't you think it a shameful piece of business? When we went into Kentucky I thought we were well prepared to meet our foe, and ready for anything, and that before we left Kentucky would be free and ours. tucky would be free and ours.

But as soon as the enemy appeared in force,
Bragg turns about and runs like the devil, and
nearly killed all bis men from fatigue and
starvation. We have seen as hard times as
ever soldiers have seen. For fourteen days
we marched steady without rest, averaging we marched steady without rest, averaging twenty miles a day, over mountains and rocks, and most of the men barefooted, and, worst of all, nothing to eat. Four days we eat noth-ing but parched corn, and the balance of the time half a pound of flour and a piece of fresh beef without salt. Our retreat was so quickly got up that no preparations were made for pro-visions. It is what you may term a regular stampeds.

stampede.

The army, I think, is in a very disorganized state, and we will have to get some one else in command before it is ever organized again. And what looks so bad is that we are stationed and what looks so had that we are satisfied mear a railroad, where the men expect to get things, and no clothing or shoes have been procured yet. Last night our quartermaster drew and issued to our regiment about treaty pairs shoes, thirty uniforms, and two overcoats. How ridiculous to give that little to 500 men,

How ridiculous to give that little to 500 men, who are every one entirely destitute of clothing and shoes. Men are suffering what devils have never suffered.

Imagine lying down at night barefooted and an old, worn out summer uniform on, with a ragged blanket to cover with, and next morning awake covered in snow, and almost frozen to death. I suffered the same myself, but had on shoes. When I awoke I found my very hair frozen, and snow all over us. They have given out about two tents to a regiment for the sick to sleep in. I have the promise of one. If I ever get it, I will be glad. I expect you will think me very complaining to-day, but it will think me very complaining to-day, but it is only giving you an idea of what we have to go through. I feel first rate to-day, and as bright as a lark, and ready to pitch right in. I hear some talk of our going to Murfreesboro soon. I don't know if there is any truth

in it.
Your affectionate brother, L. E. L. To Col. Ed. Manigault, South Santee Eerry, S. C.

CAMP EIGHT MILES FROM KNEXVILLE, TENN.,

DEAR EDWARD: 9 9 The rest of the
lest three or four days has been very acceptable, and indeed almost necessary, to the army
of the Mississippi especially. The long and
continued marches, exposure, and privations
to which the men had been subjected had very
nearly worn out their shoes—many without
any—their clothes in rags, but few blankets,
and a part of the time without rations, at other
times with only half rations.

Our retreat (I can scarcely explain it) did
not seem to me to be necessary, or, at least,
that it should have been commenced so suddenly and with so little preparation made for
it. We lost several most excellent opportunities of fighting to great advantage—one immediately after the surrender of Munfordville, again when Buell was endeavoring to
reach Louisville by a forced march, General
Bragg quietly moving out of his road to allow the former to go by, which he did, if
accounts are to be relied on, with his army in
a most disorganized state. We were at that
time fully equal to him in numbers, and with
an army in other respects superior to his.

It is said by Gen. Bragg 's friends that his
instructions from the Government were not to
risk a general engagement; but it was evident
to every one, after having an oportunity of
judging of the sentiments of the people of
Kentucky, that unless we met and fought
the Unionists, and were victorious over them,
the Kentuckians themselves would render no
assistance. They evidently wanted confidence
in our ability to relieve them, and unless we
could do what had been promised by Bragg in
his proclamation, they preferred not compromising themselves.

I must confess that I never was more mortified and chagrined than when I became aware
that a retreat had commenced. Great disappointment has been the result and disapring CAMP EIGHT MILES FROM KNOXVILLE

fied and chagrined than when I became aware that a retreat had commenced. Great disap-pointment has been the result, and dissatis-faction expressed toward our commanding

eneral.

I have no idea what the plans of the govd in a few days or a week from Chattanooga I doubt very much it the army goes into win-ter quarters, but am certain that no offensive operations can be undertaken by these forces until completely re-equipped. Your affec-tionate brother, A. M. MANICAULT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28. The political prisoners at Fort Lafayette, in ng Pierre Soule, have been rel The Falmouth correspondent of the Phila-delphia Inquirer, under date of the 26th, says: The presumption is that in a few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war in regard to ferocity and ous patriot of Ashland, replying in the Sentate to Mr. Rives, who now sits in the rebel Congress at Richmond, "that in all that relates to personal firmness, all that concerns a just appreciation of the insignificance of human life—whatever may be attempted to threaten or alarm a soul not easily swayed by opposition, or awed or intimidated by menby opposition, or awed or intimidated by men-ace—a stout heart and a steady eye, that can survey, unawed and undaunted, any mere per-sonal perils that assail this poer, transient, perishing frame, I may, without disparagement, compare with other men. But there is a sort of courage, which, I frankly confess it, I do not possess, a boldness to which

New York, Nov. 28.
The steamer British Queen from Havana or

may be invested, a power conferred not for my personal benefit, not for my aggrandizement, but for my country's good, to check her onward march to greatness and glory. I have not courage enough, I am too cowardly, for that. I would not, I dare not, in the exercise of such a trust, lie down, and place my body across the path that leads my country to prosperity and happiness." Nor would Abraham Lincoln. Nor will he. Let the President, in this emergency and in every other, but take counsel of his own uncorrupted instincts, and all will be well.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that considerable indignation and excitement exists in Boone county, Ky., on account of the proposed release from prison of a whole company of rebel guerillas, who were organized in that county during the time that city was The Octorora and Sonora were at Abaco on The Cotorora and Sonora were at Abaco on The 22d and Nassau on the 24th arrived this evening.

The Nassau Guardian states that the rebel steamer Antoinette, late the British gueen from the E2th arrived this evening.

The Nassau Guardian states that the rebel steamer Antoinette, late the British Steamer Antoinette, late the Parish Steamer Antoinette, late the British Steamer Antoinette, late the B

The Octorora and Sonora were at Abaco on The Octorora and Sonora were at Abaco on the 15th of November, to the disgust of the secesh sympathizers there. The port magistrate had interviews with the commanders. Stevens and Collins, giving them a copy of the proclamation, intimating that they could not stay in port, but at the same time he was willing to sell them any stores they might want. They left that day, returning again at night.

WASHINGTON NOV. 28. Washington, Nov. 28.

Commander Thatcher, of the ship Constella-tion, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Spezzia, Nov. 3d, says that he had just received advices from our Consul at Beirut, Syria, that and we learn that they are rapidly signing a petition to the War Department, protesting against this elemency to these pests of society.

Bed It is said that very many if not most of the rebel citizens of Tennessee are sending their movable property out of the State and haved without any popular outbreak, as had been haved with orrat justice towards the United

without any popular outbreax, as had been anticipated. The Turkish Government behaved with great justice towards the United States in this matter.

Major General McDowell's court of inquiry promises to be of long continuance. Nearly all the documents called for by him have been furnished. Gen. McClellan, as well as Generals Sigel, Ricketts, Hartsuff, Pope, and others whose presence here will not interfere with their military during will be summaned as witnesses.

Incendiaries are trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday night there were ten different fires, and on Monday night fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concentrated movement for the destruction of the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

On Tuesday morning two hundred and fifty rebel cavalry took the town of Henderson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, burning the station-house and other property. They also took one company of Federal soldiers prisoners.

NASHVITLE, Nov. 28. livision, with two companies of the Third In-liana Cavalry and a regiment of infantry, atacked the outposts of the rebel cavalry near Lavergne yesterday. Several rebels were stilled and wounded, and three were captured. Lieut. Hurd, of the Thirtieth Indiana, and ten The Lieut. Futco, of the Intracta Indiana, and ten privates were slightly wounded; none killed. The rebels had several pieces of artillery. The rebel General Wheeler is said to be wounded. We chased them several miles.

A part of the Texas Rangers fred on Gen. Sheridan's pickets yesterday. The Rangers were routed, losing one killed and one badly wounded. Our loss was none.

Col. Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois, yesterday captured the guerilla Captain Por-

ter and several men. ops are in fine condition. Weather Cape Race: The following is the despatch of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the ambassadors of France at London and Saint

Petersburg:

Paris, Oct. 30.—Europe watches with painful interest the struggle which has been raging more than a year upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices certainly of a nature to inspire the highest idea of the perseverance and energy of the two populations; but this spectacle which does so much honor to their courage is only given at the price of numberless calamities and a prodigious effusion of blood.

To these results of civil war, which from the very first assumed vast proportions, there is still to be added the apprehension of service war, which would be the culminating point of so many irreparable disasters. The suffering of a nation toward which we have always professed a sincere friendship, would have been sufficient to excite the sincere solicitation of the Emperor, even had we ourselves not suffered by the counter-blow of these events, and under the influence of intimate relations which

on to Vicksburg or to any other point where be services of his victorious cohorts may be the needed. The rebels may perhaps give him atthe at Holly Springs or Jackson or elsewhere, but it seems evident that they cannot maintain themselves in that section, and that they are themselves aware of it. We are entirely confident, that, at the end of a very few weeks, all formidable rebel opposition will be at an end in Western Tennessee, Mississippi, we are remarked to the the western Tennessee, Mississippi, we

patience and dastardly submission in the hope to retain the Parliamentary support of the Bright-and-Cobden party.

The Daily News thinks that Lord Russell's answer is the best that could have been made

rithout entering unnecessarily upon a discus-ion of the merits of the case, and rejoices at aving escaped from an entangling diplomatic ssociation with France.

association with France.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15. — The Journal of St. Petersburg contains the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the note of Drouyn de L'Huys, which is in substance as follows:

After recalling the constant efforts of Russia in favor of conciliation, Prince Gortschakoff says that it is requisite above all things to avoid the appearance of any pressure whalever capable of chilling public opinion in America, or of exciting the susceptibility of the nation. We believe that a combined missive of three great powers, however conciliatory, if presented in an official or officious character, would be the cause of arriving at a result opposed to pacification. If, however, France should persist in her intention of mediation, and England should acquiesce in her course, instructions shall be sent to Baron Stoeckel, at Washington, to lend to both his colleagues there, the French and English Ministers, if not official, at least moral support.

A special desprach to the Tribing expenses of the stream of the Government. The crisis that much apprehension is justly felt in regard to the action of both the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. The crisis that is upon us is full of direful perils, and we have reason to fear that the men at the capital are not equal in virtue and patriotism and statesmanship to the great demand that the occasion is certain to make upon them.

We are not without apprehension, that, if the President, consulting his own good sense and yielding to the unequivocal expressions of the public will, shall see fit to decline issuing the second emancipation proclamation, such radicals as Sumner and Wade in the Senate and Lovejoy and Stevens in the House will endeavor to withhold war-supplies from him in order to compel him to issue it. Undoubtedly men like them, loudly as they vaunt their next the first processes of the constant of the constant and Executive and Exe

New York, Nov. 27.
The steamer City of Washington has ar-

the British steamer Blanche was a flagrant outrage, and doubts not that Earl Russell has taken proper steps to obtain satisfaction.

It is reported that the British steamer Antonia had been stopped by the Government from loading arms, &c., for the Confederates at Cork. nley has been speaking in opposition to Cobden's views.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28.

persons engaged in the manufacture of cloth-ing, has prepared an elaborate statement, de-ciding that clothing is a manufacture subject ciding that clothing is a manufacture subject to taxation at the rate of 3 per cent ad valorem. The manufacturers to be estimated by assessors in the manner pointed out by the statute. [Special to the Tribune.]

The situation is more problematical than at last advices. The enemy have been concentrating and demonstrating in a way which affects the late status that they were merely feinting to cover the removal of supplies and enforcement of the conscript act.

The weight of military opinion continues favorable to the view that there will be no great battle in Middle Tennessee. If there is it will be between Tullahoma and Winchester.

Considerable bodies of cavalry hover about our front, but since they were vigorously driven back by Col. Kennett's cavalry yesterday, they have been more cautious. A body of 1,890 of them, who were at Nolinsville yesterday, returned to Murfreesboro last night.

Breckinridge's division of 6,000, and Cheatham's and Wither's divisions of 5,000 each, are at Murfreesboro. Buckner's corps are at and around Normandy. Hardee and Polk are posted from Tullahoma to Winchester. Part of Kirby Smith's army has joined Bragg.

Gen. Negley thinks the enemy is over 50,000 estrong in Middle Tennessee. Other testimony fixes their number at about 40,000 of all arms.

Early this morning Forrest's cavalry made

The Galveston News, of the 7th, says Sam. Houston made a secession speech in Brenham

Advices from Holly Springs to Saturday say nearly the entire population has emigra-ted. All the stores and most of the private residences are closed, and a small Confederate force is there, but not quartered permanently. The Federals occupy Hudsonville, seven miles

Three passenger cars in the train from Lou-wille ran off the track at a switch two miles from the city this morning and precipitated down a bank forty feet. The cars were badly damaged, one officer's leg broken, and ten others slightly injured. There were six pasothers slightly injured. There were six passenger, two express, and one baggage car in the train. The locomotive and baggage car passed the switch safely. Some four hundred passengers were on board. The track was torn up fifty yards, accidentally caused by a bolt breaking and spreading of the switch. The train will leave in the morning. [Special to the Herald.]

ACQUIA CREEK, Nov. 27. Acquia Creek, Nov. 27.
The wife and two daughters of Dr. Gillespie, surgeon in the U.S. army, who remained at redericksburg when it was evacuated by Burnside last summer, was sent across the

ed to Washington this P. M.

They state that the whole of Lee's army is certainly concentrating in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and that they are determined

step by step.

Bloody work must ensue whenever the Bloody work must ensue whenever the army goes forward, which it shortly must, and regard the rebel cause as a sinking ship, which e closing battles of the rebellion will be all wise men will leave to its fate.

[Special to the Times.] obabilties of such policy being adopted, and

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST .- The in telligence from West Tennessee and from Mississippi is exciting, and we may expect it to be more so very soon. On Wednesday Gen. rush of business. The experience which seems Sherman left Memphis with his forces, and on Friday Gen. Grant's army struck their tents at daylight and marched off upon the Holly Springs road with seven days' rations and but ket, those who take that opportunity to in one tent to twenty men and only six wagons to a regiment. Without having any special Gen. Sherman, who, we may be sure, is des tined for some theatre where hard fighting is jooked for, is to bear a part in the great land and river expedition for the taking of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi, while Gen. Grant, there can hardly be a doubt, is moving with the utmost energy upon Van Dorn's army wherever it may be, intending either to capture, destroy, or disperse it, and then to hasten on to Vicksburg or to any other point where he services of his victorious cohorts may be

est practicable moment, he will strike like a

sumption that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the
last news received in Europe the two armies,
on the contrary, were in a condition that would
not allow either party to hope within a brief
delay for any decided advantage to the balance
and accelerate the conclusion of peace.

The London Morning Herald bitterly de
nounces the non-intervention policy of the
British Government, and says that the language of Lord John Russell's despatch mocks
the hopes and insults the misery of half a million of starving English laborers. The Herald charges the British Cabinet with abject
patience and dastardly submission in the hope

with it into eternity a record of deeds and re
with it into eternity a record of deeds and re We will not here speak of the mighty events Confederate Capital, and the terrible assaults soon to be made, with every prospect of success, upon Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile. Only a single month of the year 1862 remains, but that litle month appears destined to bear sults that will make an important portion of

Congress assembles to-day, and the President's message will be looked for with great interest. We think that much apprehension is justly felt in regard to the action of

the President, consulting his own good sense FISCATION,-The President has issued the foland yielding to the unequivocal expressions of lowing order: in order to compel him to issue it. Undoubtedly men like them, loudly as they vaunt their patriotism, would rather force the Administration to give up the war and to bow humbly before the power and authority of rebells, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of rebells and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth sixth and seventh sections. isters, if not official, at least moral support.

New York, Nov. 27.

A special despatch to the Tribune says officers who left Falmouth this morning report all quiet. The rebels are receiving large reinforcements. Lee's whole army is believed, upon the testimony of deserters and others, to be in our front and to have been strengthened by the arrival of forces under Gens. Bragg and Stonewall Jackson.

The rebels are lengthening their earthworks and mounting more guns.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

present members of that body will, as it were, be acting throughout the coming session with The Buell court of inquiry convened yester-day; and, after organizing, adjourned till to-day. The proceedings will be private. Buell is not present. is not present.

Washington, Nov. 27.

The President yesterday went by special steamboat conveyance to Aquia Creek, where he was met by General Burnside. He returned this morning by the same means.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having heard the argument of counsel in regard to the liability to taxation under the excise of ces and passions, little caring what injuries they may inflict upon a nation that has

already repudiated them. fore they take their seats. We cannot but

Early this morning Forrest's cavalry made a dash at Gen. Sheridan's pickets, and fired a volley, hurt nobody and fied.

It is ascertained that Capt. Gourley, of Alabama, murdered Brig. Gen. McCook.

Maj. Gen. Wright is requested by General Rosecrans to arrest the Editor of the New Albany Ledger for violating the 57th article of war. proclamation expressly refers to States or portions of States that are engaged in armed rebellion, and it distinctly states that any State or any portion even of a rebellious State, that shall be represented in the National Congress on the first day of January, will be relieved from the operation of the proclamation. Even New Orleans, rebellious as it has been, if it elects a member of Congress under General The Georgia Legislature passed a law recently for obstructing all navigable streams in that State, and appropriated \$500,000 for that purpose.

Butter's proclamation, will not be tolking the President's proclamation will be applicable to Eastern Virginia, which will have no representation. Butler's proclamation, will not be touched by sentative in Congress on the 1st of January,

but it will have no application at all to Northwestern Virginia, which will have its complement of members of Congress. We, therefore, hope that the Rev. Mr. Adams the Rev. Mr. Snethen, and all other preachers in the State, who have the pastoral care of African churches, will at once show by their acts that their duty is recognised and performed. If the Apostle Paul could tell those members of the Corinthian church, who were "called into Christianity" while they were slaves, not to accept freedom even if it were offered

to them, those who are subalterns of Paul may feel secure in walking in his path. Sixty paroled rebel officers and soldiers who have been in Nashville for some time, went to the Provost Marshal on Thursday and took the oath of allegiance. The Nashville o dispute the passage of the river by our Union says that numbers of the citizens of that city, who have hitherto been disloyal, are that city, who have hitherto been disloyal, are

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The current talk to-day in military circles is a regard to the expediency of the army of the otomac going into winter quarters.

Late events seem to have strengthened the robabilities of much policy being adolested. fires were burning all aroundd the outskirts

There is much truth in the assertion of e New York Journal of Commerce that many make a serious mistake in supposing that, when general trade is light, it is less pro itable to advertise than during a prevalen to confirm such an opinion has come from the attempt to limit the advertising by the trade. When business falls off throughout the mar crease their advertising always secure, by this eans, more than their ordinary proportion of the public patronage; while those who are afraid that it will not pay are left to suffer the

consequent loss through such neglect. The Pittsburg Dispatch says that in the Washington navy yard a cast-iron ten-incl gun, with forty pounds of powder, sent a ball o ne hundred and thirty pounds through a teninch iron plate and eighteen inches of whiteoak backing. This would seem to indicate that the interesting struggle for the mastery between iron plates and cannon balls is pretty ertain to result in favor of the latter.

We are to have another Major-General Brig, Gen. Augur is to be promoted for meriorious conduct.—Albany Evening Journal. This, we suppose, is one of the augers the

The rebels, anticipating that our force will winter in Richmond, seem to be destroy ing everything valuable in the city. We

is a wide-spread if not universal conviction among the slaves of that region that they are to be free on the approaching of January. We have heard from Lexington gentlemen facts strongly corroborating this statement. We know that the impression said to be prevalent point where Bragg may decide to make a there prevails also to a certain extent here, but to what extent we cannot sav. We presume can enter upon a march through a country utand others prove refractory. In the country the evil may be greater. The plan suggested by the Observer for

adoption in Fayette as follows: adoption in Fayette as follows:

Let twenty citizens be engaged as an armed patrol in each of the eight precincts of Fayette county. Let ten of these patrol their precinct during the day and ten during the night. Let a captain in each precinct and a commander of the whole be appointed. Let this force of one hundred and sixty armed and mounted men be employed for two months or any proper time, at fair wages, and be put on duty at the earliest possible moment. If they do their duty, even tolerably well, the fatal delusion of the slaves of the county can be corrected in ten days, and every evil effect of it prevented.

corrected in ten days, and every evil effect of it prevented.

A small comparative contribution by each slaveholder of the county for each of his slaves will produce ample means to carry the plan successfully through. Say 10,000 at fifty cents each will produce \$5,000. Say 169 men at \$25 each per month, for one month (coverting January 1, 1862), will require \$4,225.

As to the best mode of initiating and executing such a plan, let a county meeting immediately assemble and adopt this or some other plan. Let a small executive committee, with full powers, be elected by the meeting and sit in pursuance till the work is done.

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT RESPECTING CON

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 13, 1862, Ordered by the President of the United States that the Attorney General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act New York, Nov. 27.
The steamer City of Washington has arrived. News mostly anticipated.
Lord Russell's communication to the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool relative to the Alabama's doings says the matter is under the consideration of the Government.
The Times shows that the destruction of the British steamer Blanche was a flagrant outrage, and doubts not that Earl Russell has taken proper steps to obtain satisfaction.
It is reported that the British steamer Antonia had been stopped by the Government.

The Times shows that the destruction of the British steamer Antonia had been stopped by the Government.

Lord Russell's communication to the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool relative to the committee and the bend for call upon any military officer in the discharge of their respective duties in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call u

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. EDWARD BATES, Attorney General.

In accordance with this order, the Attorney General will shortly issue specific instructions to United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference has been made.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR LAVERGNE, TENN .- The Nashville Union of the 29th gives the following details as to the late skirmish near La vergne, Tenn:

apprehended, feel licensed, in their last and irresponsible official days, to give free indulgence to their own fierce and reckless prejudices and passions, little caring what injuries they may inflict upon a nation that has already repudiated them.

For these reasons, it seems to us an evil that members of Congress are elected so long before they take their seats. We cannot but think that it would be well if such members of the factor of the road, when they made a stand at a church three-fourths of think that it would be well if such members of fore they take their seats. We cannot but think that it would be well if such members of the present Congress as would be glad to continue in public life were looking forward to a popular verdict to be rendered after the close of the session. If the elections, instead of having taken place already, were coming off next May, we believe that a considerable number of members would do a great deal better during the coming session than they are now likely to do.

The Preachers to the Colored People.—It is a well-known fact that an impression prevails to a considerable extent among the slave population in Kentucky that they will be free on the first of January, under the proclamation of the President of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be seen to fall the product of the president of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be seen to fall the product of the president of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be seen to fall the product of the president of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be seen to fall the product of the president of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be seen to fall the product of the president of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be seen to fall the product of the president of the United States. If this delusion is not speedily corrected, it will be seen to fall the product of the product o

gun. There is said to be miles beyond Lavergne. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 29.

General Blunt with five thousand Federals attacked and routed about eight thousand rebels under General Mormaduke at Cave Hill, Arkansas, on the 20th, killing sixty and driving the balance some twelve miles. Gen. Blunt telegraphs that the enemy is badly whipped and will not probably venture north of Boston Mountains again this winter, and, as they have consumed all the subsistence in the valley of the Arkansas, they must soon the valley of the Arkansas, they must soo retreat into Texas.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Some of the enemy's camps were visible esterday, but disappeared last night—probaly retired to the valley in the rear of Freder-

ksburg. New rebel earthworks, redoubts, and rifle pits grow daily.

Five of our gunboats were reported advanced up the Rappahannock, opposite King George Court-house. The right wing of the enemy extends nearly to that point, some distance from the river. Cairo, Nov. 29.

CAIRO, Nov. 29.

The grand army of the South is in motion.
Gen. Sherman, with his forces, left Memphis on Wednesday. Gen. Grant's army struck their tents at daylight yesterday, and marched off on the Holly Springs road. Seven days' rations were prepared, and only one tent allowed to each twenty men, one to the officers of each company, and six wagons to each regiment.

The rebels are falling back on Grenada, tearing up the track, carrying off the rails, and burning bridges as they retire. It is reorted that they are even moving heavier va hables from Jackson, Miss. Prisoners confess o the utter hopelessness of their cause in the

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, November 29.

The rebels continue to raise earthworks around Fredericksburg, but no new batteries were visible to-day. Early yesterday morning some rebel cavalry, said to be Hampton's Legion, crossed the river some distance above here, and evading our pickets, made a descent upon two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry in General Averill's brigade, near Hartford, capturing nearly the entire two companies. The roads are improving and supplies are coming in freely from the landing.

New York, Nov. 29.

New York, Nov. 29.
The army correspondent of the Philadelphi The army correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Acquia Creek, says daily, hourly, in fact momentarily, we expect to hear the first gun fired that will inaugurate the first grand battle of this campaign, for it is in that direction that almost the entire rebel army is concentrated, one hundred thousand strong, and also the three grand divisions which are to make up the grand army of the Potomac.

were very large ones. Mrs. Buchanan's large botomac. A despatch to the Philadelphia Press last barn, with a quantity of grain, was totally consumed the same evening. Mr. B. lives soon move, and that we are on the eve of one seident's visit to Aquia Creek.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.
The steamer Cambria has arrived from New COMMERCIAL.

Captain Franks, of the Twelfth Connecticut giment, has been dismissed, having been nvicted by court-martial for having received Monday, December 1. REMARKS.-Gold, and the description of money There were still some cases of vellow fever luenced by it, is lower than at the date of our last at Houston on the 3d, but the disease was not an epidemic. The fever still prevailed at Mata-gorda, Indianola, and Lavaca, with deaths-there, from each one to the 31st ult. here, from each one to the 31st ult.

As the steamer Dan was towing a gunboat rom Sabine Pass she was assailed by a volley rom the rebel troops concealed in a mill. The nill was destroyed, as also a few residences by the United States General Parts of the States of th bankers selling at 1@2 73 cent premium. Eastern ex the United States forces.

A powerful squadron was concentrating in the Mississippi. There were already more vessels than at any time since its capture. A large number of river boats have been armed.

is cold and damp.
[Our quotations apply to wholesale transactions, unless otherwise stated.

Аксонок—We quote 76 % cent at 70c, and 98 % cent There is great activity in military circles aratory to offensive movements. A gen-inspection of arms and men was about to elow. No vessel unless well armed leaves the city.

General Butler is about to place overseers on confiscated plantations to save the cotton and

The new cotton crop is coming in quite Gen. Butler has permitted the resumption of the publication of the National Advocate after explanations from Jacob Barker that he had in demand. o intention to aid the rebels. NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

New YORK, Nov. 30.

A despatch from Bayard's Cavalry reports no rebels this side of the Rappahannock, but their pickets line the other side of the river.

A Washington despatch states that Gen. Burnside had a long consultation with the President, Gen. Halleck, and the War and Navy Departments. A Cabinet meeting was afterwards held.

A Harper's Ferry despatch states that Jackson moved toward Thoroughfare Gap on Tuesday.

son moved toward Thoroughlare Gap on Tuesday.

New Orleans despatches give glowing accounts of a Union demonstration held on the 15th. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Administration, expressing a desire of a speedy opening of the Mississippi river, and endorsing the rule of Gen. Butler.

A special despatch to the Herald from headquarters states that it is rumored that Jackson is advancing on our flank from Warrenton.

A proper disposition of our troops was consequently made.

Lee's headquarters are visible two miles

Banks' regiments were placed aboard the ship yesterday and to-day.

The tug Achilles arrived to-night, having safely towed the Passaic to Fort Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.

On Saturday an expedition left Yorktown, consisting of four gunboats and all of the 11th Maine. They returned yesterday, after having scouted ten miles beyond Jack Bay, where they destroyed an extensive and valuable salt works. Last Tuesday, our pickets near Williamsburg

aptured eight rebels, who were sent to Fortres

On Tuesday some 4,000 rebels under Gen. Morton attempted to drive in our pickets and take the city. They then advanced on the Trent road from Poolesville, and succeeded in driving the pickets, after a brief skirmish, a short distance. About 400 rebels marched through the woods about seven miles to capture two companies of the 27th Massachusetts and one company of the 24th Massachusetts, stationed at Bachelor's creek, on the railroad. The rebels got a warm reception and were defeated, falling back in disorder and retreating on the double quick. The rebels thought to take our forces unawares, but Col. John Kurtz, of the 23d Massachusetts, the Provost Marshal in command of the post, was posted at every point. Despatches from the rebel army are quite numerous, 15 came in on the 16th inst.

New York, Nov. 29.

The Herald has the following special:
Charlestown, Va., Nov. 27.—I have just learned additional particulars of the successful scout made by the 2d Virginia cavalry, under Col. J. C. Paxton, in the vicinity of Lewisburg. The troops left Camp Piatt, ten miles from here, on Monday last, the 24th. From that time they marched 210 miles in 70 hours, passing over in the route four sours of the that time they marched 210 miles in 70 hours, passing over in the route four spurs of the Gauley Mountains. Part of the march was through a pelting snow storm.

Col. Paxton came upon the enemy in the vicinity of Frankfort, attacked them with vigor an lafter a short fight defeated him, capturing two commissioned officers and privates, 100 horses, between two and three thousand stand of arms, hursed his came and all his

particularly distinguished himself. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.
A letter from Norfolk, Virginia, dated the
26th, says, yesterday Colonel Dodge and two
battalions of his mounted rifles and one how-

26th, says, yesterday Colonel Dodge and two battalions of his mounted rifles and one howitzer had a spirited but brief engagement with the enemy on the Blackwater.

Having no orders to cross, he could not pursue his advantages, and after driving the enemy back from the river returned to his post.

The only serious casualties on our side was the severely wounding of private Jones, belonging to the battery.

The enemy's fire was very heavy, and their force in the opposite woods and behind their entrenchments, strong, but they had no artillery at first, and our grape and canfister troubled them.

They evidently lost several men, for they fought under cover and had dense forest in their rear. After we had left four or five miles on our return we could hear the firing of a battery which they had probably brought down from Ivery, where they have a heavy torce stationed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. A special dispatch to a morning paper, dated Washington, Nov. 28th, says it is reported as coming from very high authority that Admiral Milne, comanding the British North American squadron, is in pursuit of the rebel privateer Alabama.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, jr., has resigned his seat in the present Congress in order to take

seat in the present Congress, in order to take command of a brigade at Helena, Arkansas. ARMY CONTRACTS.—Commissary Symonds

of this city, made the following awards of contracts for army supplies on Saturday:

PORK-J. G. Wright, Madison, Ind. 250 bbls at \$11; Gardner & Co., Louisville, 750 bbls at \$11; T. O. Barter, Louisville, 250 bbls at \$11; T. O. Louisville, 750 bbls at \$12; T. O. Louisville, 750 bbls at \$11; D. Rickets, Jeffersonville, Ind., 201 bbls at \$10; D. Rickets, Jeffersonville, Ind., 201 bbls at \$10; D. Rickets, Jeffersonville, 45, 500 bbs. at \$10; D. Rickets, Jeffersonville, 45, 500 bbs. at \$10; D. Rickets, Jeffersonville, 25, 500 bbs. at 5.72; E. Johnson & Co., Cinicinnati, Ohio, 175,000 bs. at 5.79; E. Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 175,000 bs. a bs at 5.57.

BAMS—J. C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 175,000

HAMS—J. C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 25,000 bs

17,75; A. F. Clark & Co., 4,000 bs at 8.50.

FLOUR—Gay & Clark, Louisville, 1,750 bbls at \$5 45; J.

Wright, Madison, Ind., 1,000 bbls at \$5 50.

HARD BREAD—Dunlam, Childs, & Co., Louisville, 90,000 bs at 4.70; F. A. Blackburn, 100,000 bs at ERCE—Baker & Co., Cincinnati, 30,000 bs at 8.55.

HOMNY—Hasford & Thiscal & St. ker & Co., Cincinnati, 39,000 lbs at 8.55. -Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Ind., 25,000 at 1.90.

Coasted Coffee.—Brown, Stout, & Butler, Cincin it, 60,000 hs at 40.65.

Sugar.—J. A. Dugan & Co., Cincinnati, 150,000 hs a 11%c. CANDLES.—Thos. Emery & Sons, Cincinnati, 10,000 bs at 18%c.

-N. Shaeffer & Co., St. Louis, 30,000 hs a SECOND DELIVERY-SEPT. 17. Gardner & Co., Louisville, 150 bbls at \$11. STDES.—Eli Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, 175,000 J. Peter & Co., Louisville, 50,000 at 6.68. HOULDERS.—J. Peter & Co., Louisville, 33,000 ; Eli Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, 175,000 bs t 5.8.9. J. C. Crane & Co., Cincinnata, 17.5,000 hs at 8.10. J. C. Crane & Co., Cincinnata, 17.5,000 hs at 8.47. COUR.—Gay & Clark, Louisville, 1,750 bbls at \$56.00. Wright, Madison, Ind., 800 bbls at \$56.00. ARD BREAD.—P. F. Bryce, Cincinnati, 50,000 hs at 0. Mendall, Sons, & Co., Chuisville, 200,000 hs at 0. Kendall, Sons, & Co., Chicago, 200,000 hs at 4.80; V. Golden, Cincinnati, 12,000 hs at 4.80; CaNs.—D. Harper & Son, Cincinnati, 2,000 bushels 294.

.-Brown, Stout, & Butler, Cincinnati, 30,000 P 8%с. Hominy.-Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Ind., 25,000 es at 1.95.
ROASTED COFFEE.—Brown, Stout, & Butler, Cincin-lati, 60,000 lbs at 40.65.
SUGAR.—Tweed & Andrews, Cincinnati, 150,000 lbs at ANDLES.-Thos. Emery & Sons. Cincinnati, 10,000 the 18%c. Soap.—N. Shæffer & Co., St. Louis, 30,000 lbs at 6½c THIRD DELIVERY, DEC. 24. BACON SHOULDERS.—J. Peter & Co., Louisville, 30,000 ths at 5.90; C. W. Dunnaway & Bro., Louisville, 10,000 ths at 5.93; Eli Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, 175,000 ths a

ha at 5.35; hil Johnson & C., Scheman, 15,5605 hs at 8.37;
HAMS.—W. H. Pulsifer, St. Louis, 25,000 hs at 8.37;
Trunstalk Holmes, St. Louis, 25,000 hs at 8.47.
Froux.—G. W. Smith, Louisville, 1,730 bbls at \$5 65;
J. G. Wright, Madison, Ind., 500 bbls at \$5 70;
HARD BREAD.—M. Kempf, Aurora, Ind., 50,000 hs at 4.90c; O. Kendall, Sons, & Co., Chicago, Ill., 220,000 hs at 4.75c; Dunham, Childs, & Co., Louisville, 250,000 hs c. Ns.-J. H. Poinier & Co., Louisville, 2,000 bash ls at \$2 80. RICE.-R. M. Bishop & Co., Cincinnati, 30,000 hs at HOMINY.-Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Ind., 25,000 t 2c.

ASTED COFFEE.—Brown, Stout, & Butler, Cincin, O., 60,000 hs at 40,65c.

GAR.—T. R. Biggs & Co., Cincinnati, O., 150,000 hs N. Shaeffer & Co., St. Louis, 30,000 hs at 61/20 FOURTH DELIVERY-DEC. 31. on Sides.—Eli Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, 175, at 6.75c.

.95c.
HAMS.—W. H. Pulsifer, St. Louis, 25,000 hs at 8,27;
unstall& Holmes, St. Louis, 25,000 hs at 8,47;
HARD BRAD.—O. Kendall, Sons, & Co., Chicago,
00,000 hs at 4,75; M. Kempf, Aurora, Ind., 50,000 hs
4,475; Bunham, Childs, & Co., Louisville, 350,000 hs 4.75; Bunham, Childs, & Co., Bouls, 12,000 bushels 4.70. BEANS.—D. Harper & Son, Cincinnati, 2,000 bushels -R. M. Bishop & Co., Cincinnati, 15,000 hs at Brown, Stout, & Butler, Cincinnati, 15,000 hs 84c. Hominy.-Hosford & Tilford, Edinburg, Ind., 25,000 ati, 69,000 hs at 40.65. Sugar. - T. R. Biggs & Co., Cincinnati, 150,000 hs at 1.75. * CANDLES.—Thos. Emery & Sons, Cincinnati, 10,000 bs at 1834c.
SOAP.—N. S. Shaeffer & Co., St. Louis, 30,000 the at

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. view. On Saturday the bankers offered 27@25 & cent.

premium for the precious metal, and held it at 30@31

cent. Silver is bought by the brokers at 18@20 & cent and sold at 22@37 P cent premium. Demand Notes command a higher rate than silver, say 22@22 P cent premium. The notes of the Planters, Union, and State banks of Tennessee were salable at par, the change is dull at ½ event discount buying and par to ½ % cent premium selling. The rise in the river has rendered business somewhat more active. The weather is cold and damp.

APPLES, POTATOES, &c.--Large sales of green apples Sales of onions at \$1.50.

Butter and Cheese—Butter in demand at 15@18c Western Reserve cheese firm at 11@11½c, an advance.
Bagging AND ROPE.—Bagging held at 11@12½c and
rope at 366c—sales of Manilla at 15@16c.
BEANS.—Sales white beans at \$2@250 \$\text{B}\$ bushel, and

BEESWAX, &c.—Beeswax in good demand at 30@32c Berswax, &c.—Beeswax in good demand at 30@32c and ginseng at 60@62c.

Coal—Large arrivals. Sales Pittsburg by the boatload at 15c, and at retail at 20c.

Corron, &c.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sales of low middling to good middling at 50@60c. Batting steady at 35c. Sales of G. W. sheetings at 27c. Cotton yarns firm, with sales at 35, 33, and 40c for different numbers, which is a decline. Sales of cotton twinc and candlewick at 75c. twine and candlewick at 75c.

DRIED FRUITS—Good demand for peaches at \$1 90

ORIED FRUITS—Good demand for peaces at \$1.00 (2) Bushel. Apples scarce at \$50@\$1 \$\overline{B}\$ bushel.

Flour and Grain.—But little doing in flour outside of sales to the Government. We quote sales of extra at \$5.50@\$.75, and lower grades in proportion. Large receipts of wheat, with sales at 95c to \$1.05 for red receipts of wheat, with sales at 95c to \$1 05 for red and prime white. Sales of corn in bulk at 40%42c, and of oats at 43%45c. Barley \$1 \(\text{P}\) bushel and in demand. FEATHERS—There is a good demand at 40c. FLAXEED—Sales at the mills at \$1 75 \(\text{P}\) bushel. GROCKHES—Sales of Louisiana sugar in hhds at 12\(\text{M}\) 13c, yellow sugar in bbls 12\(\text{M}\) 63\(\text{M}\) 53\(\text{C}\), and crushed, powdered, and granulated at 15\(\text{M}\) 53\(\text{C}\). The sales of plantation moasses were limited at 70\(\text{M}\) 75c in bbls and half bbls. Coffee is firm and in demand at 33\(\text{M}\) 33\(\text{G}\) for Fig. Rice 9c by the tierce.

Rio. Rice 9c by the tierce.

Hoos.—The number of hogs slaughtered at the various houses in the city during the past week war 25,283, with 7,325 in the pens. The weather is too warm A proper disposition of our troops was consequently made.

Lee's headquarters are visible two miles back of Fredericksburg.

The rebels are still erecting earthworks and have rifled cannon commanding all the fords and bridges.

The frigate Vanderbilt has arrived from a search for the Alabama from the Grand Banks to southward of the Bermuda Islands. She spoke one vessel that saw her in Latitude 37° 30°, Longitude 70° 15°. Several of General Banks' regiments were placed aboard the ship yesterday and to-day.

The tug Achilles arrived to-night, having select towad the Passaic to Fort Monroe.

Hoss.—The number of hogs slaughtered at the various houses in the city during the past week was 25,283, with 7,325 in the pens. The weather is too warm and damp at present for slaughtering purposes, and but few were killed yesterday. The ruling rate for good, fat hogs is \$1.2564. 40 net.

Hidden, Firm. We quote green at 566c, salt cured, 7½c, and flint 1364c, Light sales leather as follows: Cincinnati oak sole 34c, hemlock 36c, upper 3642c, bridle 36642c, harness 29c, hog-skins \$7.5663.

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Hidden, The control of the past week was 25,283, with 7,325 in the pens. The weather is

quality, and the market is active.

IRON AND NAILS.—Pig iron is firm at \$40@45 per ton cash. Stone coal-bar from \$4@46. We quote sales of 100 kegs and upward at \$4 for ten-penny nails; the supply is limited and the market is scarce of several leading sizes. The retail price is \$4 50 for ten-pennys.

Linseed Oil.—Sales from the mills at \$1 15@1 20 \$\mathbb{B}\$.

week were at \$10 25 for country packed. Sales Satur day of 1 000 green hams at 5½c Sales of lard at 7½6 8½c for country and city rendered. No material sale of bacon, save to the Government, the details of which we publish elsewhere.

Rosin—Market bare; the nominal rate is \$18 % bbl SOAP AND CANDLES-The demand is fair. Sale

amily and No. 1 soap at 41/2c \$ 1b, and of German soa weight.

Salt.—There have been light sales at the landing at
55 g bushel,
Tosacco—More activity in the market. There were
large receipts, with sales, during the week, of 352 hdds,
against 53 hdds last week. We quote:

There were light sales of Kentucky manufactured tobacco at the rate of 55c@81. The demand is good and much of the stock is held out of the market. Whisky—Sales of raw on Saturday at 35½c. WOOL—Sales washed at 60@65c. HOGS AT VINCENNES.

The price paid for hogs yesterday and to-day is for live and \$3.75 for dressed. Up to this time 1.3 med have been packed by Messrs. Williamson & Chestra. W. B. Hays & Co. will commence operation a 'few days.—Vin. (Ind.) Sun. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-George M. Yager.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29, 1862. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29, 1862.

The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard the past week, but they were selling nearly as fast a they came in. A good many were purchased by Gov ernment contractors, and some fine heavy cattle were bought for the Eastern markets. About 40 head re

stand of arms, burned his camp and all his equipage, also all his stores and four wagons. Col. Paxton did not lose a man. Maj. Powell yards during the week, and they were sold as fast as aged nearly 1/4c ? th higher.
Sieger.—The number of sheep in market during the week was rather large, but 'they were all sold. Some were bought for the Eastern markets. Prices ranged

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29, 1862. The receipts and sales of live stock at the Bourbo fouse during the week ending to-day have been very cod. The market has been well supplied, and all inds have met with ready sale. There is but little stock left on the market unsold.

The receipts of cattle have been large, but nearly all were sold as fast as they arrived. There are only it head left on the market unsold. There were only a

few extra cattle on the market, and they were ery good prices. A good many were bought by Go during the past week. Most of them were bought b packers at good prices. There are only 80 head left of The market has been well supplied with sheep du-ing the week, and all met with ready salc. Extra N 1 sheep are in demand, and will bring very good price say \$2 75@3 25 \$ 100 fbs gross.

Second-rate and fair 2 2562 50 5 100 hs gross Common and rough 1 5662 00 5 100 hs gross flogs. 3 0663 60 5 100 hs gross heep, good and fair 2 0663 75 head. Stra No. 1 3 0663 25 5 100 hs gross flogs. AL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEE

TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1862. Receipts of cattle of all kinds for the week

Average No. per week last year... 4,370 113 638 9,896 1,590 Beeves.—The market this week has been stocked with such poor cattle that it is difficult to quote. This being Thanksgiving week, the butchers were anxious to get good beef, such as would be a credit to their stalls, and enable them to compete successfully with the sellers of fat turkeys and other fancy poultry; but in this they were disappointed; there were but vore few steers that came up to the full prices. The lot sold at \$9 2 100 Bs, and the supply was insufficient; the other grades were made up of fairish cattle, old cows, "scalawags" and "little hoppers," which were a disgrace to the men who sent them and a sorry sight in the market; in fact the animals themselves seemed to be conscious that they did not belong here, and they seemed to be mute accusers of the men who had placed them in such an avkward fix. Some of these cows sold at \$1.75 \$100 Bs, live weight.

Commissioners to grant licentes to sell cattle, at \$10 per year, were insected to the requirements of the law. The market closed firmly for good cattle at our quotations, and all the stock was sold. We duote:

BEEF CATTLE.

ep and Lambs, per head\$2 50@10 (Hogs—The receipts have been less than the dem for a few days past, and prices are ½c higher, w quick sales at the improvement. The various line railroad are doing their utmost to bring forward stock, but thus far they are behind in their deliver We quote:

Heavy prime corn-fed...... Light do Heavy and light still-fed..... CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET.

The following were the receipts of live stock at the Brighton Stock Yards for the week ending Nov. 25, 1862: Cattle 972; last week 1,372. Sheep 35; last week 108. Hogs 1,174; last week 2,473.

Beef Cattle.—The diminution of the receipts, as compared with last week, has caused an advance on all qualities of cattle, especially for the better class. The large amount of stale cattle which has been dragging for the last five the cattle which has been dragging for the last five the week, thus leaving a clean field for drovers. On Monday the receipts were 515 fresh cattle. The market opened buoyant, and continued so during the day. Packers are buying at an average of about \$2.50. We quote ordinary \$1.762; fair \$2.266; 2.60; extra \$2.73, and first pick \$2.84. Hogs.—The receipts of hogs were fair, but the warm weather has checked the sales. We quote good \$3.506; 3.60 and prime \$3.5063.50.—Commercial. CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET.

COFFEE IN NEW YORK. [From Wm. Scott's circular of the 25th.] of Rio and Santos coffee, 15th November bags ved since to date, per Eclipse......bags Stock of Rio and Santos, Nov. 25, 1862...bags ava mats 15,160 ava, government bags 1,630 37,988 Total mats and bags ... 64,181 QUOTATIONS.

OXLEY'S MONTHLY TOBACCO CIRCULAR. ntially home trade qualities: JOHN STEWART OXLEY & CO. Stock of Tobacco in Liverpool on 1st Oct., 1862...,15,670 Imported in September and October 3.59

Total..... Stock on November 1st, 1862. Total..... inia leaf, ordinary and faded.... 8@13

PROVISIONS AND HOGS IN CINCINNATI. the same feeding in the market that there has heretotone of the control of the

dent that an important reconnoissance, which left Falmouth on the 20th toward Port Con-way, returned yesterday, having acquired val-uable information. The enemy appeared in great force near Fredericksburg, evidently determined to desperately dispute the passage of the national army. Great amounts of con-traband property and army supplies are being constantly sent to Richmond.

GENERAL SUMNER'S HEADQUARTERS, } Friday, Nov. 28.
The ladies from the North who were visit The ladies from the North who were visiting friends in Fredericksburg came over the river yesterday under a flag of truce. After remaining near headquarters all night under guard, and receiving a full examination of their cases, they were this morning given passes to Washington. They represent the feeling in Fredericksburg to be of the most hostile character. The ladies especially are bitter and malignant beyond expression. Upon the approach of the National army they organized meetings, and appointed a committee, who were instructed to visit the rebel commanding General, and implore him upon their knees, if necessary, not to surrender the city. They preferred having their dwellings burned to the ground, to having them again occupied by Northern troops.

The rebel force onw opposed to Burnside they represent to be very large, and say that Gen. Bragg has, beyond doubt, united his army with that of Lee. They state, also, that Jackson will remain in the rear and continue to menace Washington during the winter.

New York, Nov. 29.

A Washington despatch says Secretary Seward looks upon the proposed mediation of the French Government as an act of a friendly power, simply to secure an interview between the belligerents without prejudice to what they may do afterwards, and that to prevent a continuance of the war, or exercise the least continuance of the war, or exercise the leas pressure on either party directly or indirectly is in no manner expressed or hinted at in the locument.

There is reason to believe that Gen. Grant's

recent order providing for the purchase and sale of cotton for the benefit of the Govern-ment foreshadows the policy of the Administration on that subject. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

New York, Nov. 29.
Advices from Port Royal give an account of an expedition by the colored regiment to Doboy Sound. The negroes behaved very comendably. The expedition brought back 200,000 feet of sawed lumber. Three of the negroes were wounded.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 25th inst., by the Rev. C. I Parsons, Mr. Chas. L. Taylor and Miss Ella I Mathers, both of the city, By the Rev. A. M. Brown, on Thursday, Nov. 20th Mr. Jno. C. Heer, of Jefferson county, and Miss Mon LIE J. CLARKSON, of Meade county. On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Father Brady, Mr. Y. THICKSTON, of Jeffersonville, Ind., and Miss DEL CLOHERTY, of this city.

In this city, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Hallie L. Wooninghter of W. J. Basham, aged 30 years. On Friday morning, November 28, John D., young st son of Wm. F. and Lucy Spybey, aged three year we mouths, and fourteen days. At his residence in Mercer county, Ky., on the 17t st., Robert A. Armstrong, in the forty-sixth year Nov. 27th, CONRAD CORNELIUS, youngest child, o ouis and Emma Hast. At Hernando, Miss., on the 23d inst., George, so f George E. and Mary Cooke, aged 7 years and

DRUNKENNESS CURED! THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR ess. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can dministered without the knowledge of the patien Price \$1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by C. S.
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NOTICE. NOTICE.

A NEGRO MAN, NAMED WILLIAM, wa lodged in jail in Tompkinsville, Monroe county Ky, a day or two ago. He is of a dark color about 5½ feet high, weighs about 145 or 150 lb.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, proproperty, pay charges, and take him out. MARTIN BAILEY, Jailer of Monroe co., Ky, Commissioner's Sale.

A. C. & Charles Hayes, &c., plfs., against Obed. W. Swaringen, dfts., and Barnes & Burditt, plfs., against Obed. W. Swaringen, &c., dfts., the Equity. Dect. W. Swearingen, &c., difts., † J

DY VIRTUE OF TWO DECREES OF THE BULlitt Circuit Court, rendered at the Angust term,
1862, in the above causes, the undersigned Commissioner will sell, at the Court-house door, in the town of
Shepherdsville, on Monday, the 18th day of December,
1862, being counity court day, so much Milk Lot, Mill,
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DERSONS BEING IN POSSESSION OF SILVEI plate exceeding 40 oz. Troy are required to pay to PERSONS BEING 18 POSSESSION OF STATE AND PARENT PLANT OF THE PARENT PROPERTY OF STATE PARENT PROPERTY OF STATE PARENT PROPERTY OF STATE PARENT PARENT

ards. The income tax will not be assessed until after those of the year Is62. EDGAR NEEDHAM, n29 d3&wl Assessor 3d District of Kentucky. [Democrat copy d3&wl] U. S. EXCISE TAX. Collector's Notice. TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.—BREWERS and Distillers are required by the provisions of the Excise Tax law to make application for and take out icense, and monthly and tri-monthly returns of their missiness in detail.

The necessary forms for their books and returns may be obtained at this office. e obtained at this office.

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BENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AT DANVILLE.

THE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES AT Danville commenced its session on the lat day of October as usual. Its former pupils are requested to return immediately, and new pupils will be admitted between the ages of 10 and 30 years. For further information, write to 0.29 dis&w2m J. A. JACOBS, Principal.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY, For the speedy and perman Cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Urethral Discharges Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontine General Debility and Irritability, Gravel,

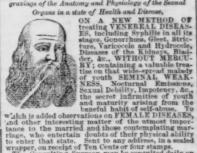
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BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are speedy in action, often affecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is affected it is permanet. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harm-iess on the system and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath; and, being sugar-coated, at auseous taste is avoided. No change of diet is neces-ary whilst using them. Nor does their action inter-fere with business pursuits. Each Box contains six fozen Pills. Price One Dollar. Dr. Bell's Treatise on Seminal Weakness, Lett-ABUSE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c., a Pam

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For Sale or Exchange. I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR OTH or property, real or personal. 391 ACRES OF RICH LAND IN ILLINOIS, convenient to

WM. J. HEADY. THE SECOND QUARTERLY CONVENTION OF Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers of Jefferson county (outside the city of Lomeville) will take place NEXT THURSDAY at Jeffersontown. A special invitation is hereby extended to Sunday School W. H. BULKLEY, Sec'y.

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These preparations are not only as good as other Medicines, but they are far better than the best, for the imple reason that these never fail to cure in a few days, while all others do fail in many cases. They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed for Venereal Diseases, as they contain no copabia or mineral poison. The "Cherokee Remedy" diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original

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proper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength. To those who have tried all the various prepara tions in vain until they think themselves beyond the ach of medical aid, we would say :

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Glad News for the Unfortunate!



Agricultural.

"Knowledge is Power."—The "Ocean Steamers," with all their powerful machinery and ponderous boilers, might lie listlessly upon the waters, powerless, were the engineer wanting in the "knowledge" of that machinery and its uses, and the strength and capacity of those boilers.

The "beautiful clipper" that sits upon the ways of the beautiful clipper" that sits upon the ways of the beautiful clipper.

wave so lightly, moving almost without power, would soon be a scattered wreck upon the shore, were there no "pilot" whose knowl-edge" of the helm enables him to guide her afe through the langerous shoal and keep he

rom the ragged reef. The "Telegraph" n from the ragged reef.

The "Telegraph" might cssay in vain to carry thought along its extended line, were the "knowledge" wanting by which the battery is brought in contact and the communi-

ations formed.

It is the "knowledge" possessed of these everal elements of power that gives the possessor the means to use them for his own good is well as for the advance of science. The builder of the ocean steamer does not remain owerful machinery, nor the engineer enter pon his duties without the requisite "knowl-dge" to move that machinery, and thus con-ey the mighty mass in safety to her destina-

nald McKay, the builder of the most beauful "clippers" ever known, would not have eached the proud eminence he has attained rithout that "knowledge" which has given ne "power" to place upon the ocean the tand most perfect modeled ships that

fleetest and most perfect modeled ships that ever floated.

That beneficial and powerful influence which has been diffused throughout the world by those lightning messengers would have been lost had Morse been wanting in the "knowledge" of the "power" he could control. If in these pursuits it requires "study" to fit a man for a "knowledge" of the weapons he is wielding, that he may enjoy and use the "power" they give, ought not the cultivator of the soil also to acquire a "knowledge" of those clements of power within his charge?

The homestead is the farmer's ship; and he

is exploded. We find a most excellent article upon the

and family than a newspaper.' Rightly egy on our part, a severe engagement will be considered, there are very few influences which necessary before dislodging the enemy. There and family than a newspaper. Righty considered, there are very few influences which tell more immediately and effectually upon the improvement of the family circle than a well-hoonducted and high-toned newspaper. Judge Thomas, of Worcester, Massachusetts, in a drecent lecture before the Young Men's Association in this city, said, 'The Newspaper Press is destined to be the chief instrument of appular culture. It is, intellectually, the daily bread of the people. The power of the press, great as it is, is continually increasing, and myill draw to itself and demand for its service, more and more of the learning and talents of the country. The eloquence of the bar, of the assembly, and of the stump, create a stronger immediate impression; but their sphere is too limited fo compete with the wide-spread influence of the pen. As an instrument for swaying the popular mind, they all yield to it. The pen is the true lever of Archimedes, and in the newspaper press has been found the

a the newspaper press has been found the and practised, Interest of the property of the

n ignorance when it is the mission of truth instruct and elevate the mind.

"Least of all can any man afford to deprive s family of the advantages which a journal the right stamp affords. What are a few dollars and cents in comparison with right views, sound principles, and generous feelings? A word in season, fitly spoken, may change the whole tone of life, and like the seed sown in good ground bring forth an hundred fold in public living and acceptation of the comparison. in good ground bring forth an hundred fold in noble living and energetic action. It is a short-sighted policy that consults only immediate effects, while it overlooks the far-reaching results which the most trivial causes often develope in character. If persons would only take a second thought, we are sure they would never say "I can't afford" to subscribe for a paper which contains practical suggestions with regard to the best methods of making this life, with all its varied interests, what it should be. But in papers as everything else, it should be an invariable rule to provide the best. It is better to be ignorant than to be led astray—better to read nothing than what is pernicious in its tendency.

in its tendency.

"One thing is certain. We 'can't afford' to live without the effort to become wiser and better as we grow older—we 'cant afford' to act as though there were no future, no life beyond this life, no eternity beyond time; for our attainments and knowledge and excellence in this world will be the measure of our happiness in the next." piness in the next."

TEETH SET ON EDGE .- All acid foods, drinks, TEFTH SET ON EDGE.—All acid foods, drinks, medicines, and tooth-washes and powders are very injurious to the teeth. If a tooth is put in cider, vinegar, lemon juice, or tartaric acid, in a few hours the enamel will be completely destroyed, so that it can be removed by the finger nail as if it were chalk. Most people have experienced what is commonly called teeth set on edge. The explanation of it is the acid of the fruit that has been eaten has so far softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the small nerves which pervade the CAIRO, Nov. 26.

Gen. Hovey's expedition consisting of seven ten transports, carrying about 10,000 men, which left Helena some days since returned on the bony part of the tooth. Such an effect cannot be produced without injuring the enamel. True, it will become hard again; when the acid has been removed by the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg softened in this ray becomes hard again by the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg softened in this ray becomes hard again by the fluids of the mouth of the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg softened in this ray becomes hard again by the fluids of the mouth of the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg softened in this ray becomes hard again by the fluids of the mouth of the fluids of of the mouth, just as an egg softened in this way becomes hard again by being put in the water. When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth subsides they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well. And the oftener it is repeated

which, owing to the high prices of the articles each subsides they feel as well as ever, but they re not as well. And the oftener it is repeated he sooner the disastrous consequences will be asnifested.—Scientific American.

The World of Flowers.—If it were for me of direct how little girls and boys should be do think of the wisdom and goodness and ower of God, I think I should say, make them equainted with the world of flowers. Let hem be taught, even while little children, to all the common names of flowers. Let hem be taught, even while little children, to all the common names of flowers. Let hem be taught, even while little children, to all the common names of flowers. The World of Flowers.—If it were for me to direct how little girls and boys should be led to think of the wisdom and goodness and power of God, I think I should say, make them acquainted with the world of flowers. Let them be taught, even while little children, to them be taught, even while little children, to tell the common names of flowers. Let them have little spots of ground or boxes of dirt in which to plant flowers, and take care of them. Let them gather wild flowers on the hills, in the valleys, over the meadows, in the woods, and along the brook. When old enough, give them a cheap magnifying glass, and let them see the exquisite delicacy of form and structure and tints, and the dependence of each part upon the other, and all upon the soil and the shower and the sun, and so trace the whole to the the other, and all upon the soil and the shower and the sun, and so trace the whole to the wisdom and benevolence of Him who formed and produces them all

NAILS, NUTS, SCREWS, AND BOLTS .- One of the component parts of a good farmer is me-chanical ingenuity. Some lose half a day's valuable time for want of knowing how to repair a breakage, which an ingenious person could do in five minutes. A team and two or three men are sometimes stopped a whole day, at a critical season, for want of a little

nechanical skill.

It is very well for every farmer to have a hand the facilities for repairing. In addition to the common tools, he should keep a supply of nails of different sizes, screws, bolts, and nuts. Common cut-nails are too brittle for repairing implements, or for other similar purrepairing implements, or for other similar purposes. Buy only the very best and anneal them, and they will answer all the ordinary purposes of the best wrought nails. To anneal them, all that is necessary is to heat them red hot in a common fire, and cool gradually. Let them cool, for instance, by remaining in the fire while it burns down and goes out. One such nail, well clinched, will be worth half a dozen unannealed

Nothing is more common than for a farmer to visit the blacksmithshop to get a broken or

Noting is more common than for a fairney or visit the blacksmithshop to get a broken or lost bolt or rivet inserted, and often a sine nut on a bolt. This must be paid for, and uch time is lost. By providing a supply of blts, nuts, and rivets, much time and trouble be saved. They may be purchased whole

may be saved. They may be purchased wholesale at a low rate.

These should all be kept in shallow boxes,
with compartments made for the purpose, furnished with a bow-handle, for convenience in
carrying them. One box, with half a dozen
divisions, may be appropriated to nails of different sizes; and another with as many comnartments, to screws, bolts, rivets, &c. ferent sizes; and another with as many com-partments, to screws, bolts, rivets, &c.
Every farmer should keep on hand a supply of copper wire, and small pieces of sheet cop-per or copper straps. Copper wire is better than annealed iron wire; it is most as flexible as twine, and may be bent and twisted as de-sired; and it will not rust. Copper straps nailed across or around a fracture or split in any wooden article, will strengthen it in a

any wooden article, will strengthen it in thorough manner.—Annual Register. Difficulty and Effort.—It is not ease but effort; not facility, but difficulty that makes men. There is, perhaps, no station in life in which difficulties have not been encountered which difficulties have not been encountered and overcome before any decided measure of success can be achieved; those difficulties are, however, our best instructors, as, our mistakes often form our best experience. We learn wisdom from failure more than from our success; we often discover what will do, by finding out what will not do; and he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

it a man for a "knowledge" of the weapons to is wielding, that he may enjoy and use the "power" they give, ought not the cultilator of the soil also to acquire a "knowledge" of those elements of power within his harge?

Is not the cultivator embarked with a valuble cargo on an important voyage, and shall a not know whether his ship is safe, his slot skilful, and his freight destined to a rosperous market?

The homestead is the farmer's ship; and he

The homestead is the farmer's ship; and he should know every rope in it; he should know the nature of the soil he cultivates, and its capacities for each and every product; he should study to attain a "knowledge" of its wants and necessities appropriate to every season and climate. As the pilot by his "knowledge" understands every sail and uses them to carry him successfully and safely across the ocean, so the farmer should control every element of the soil and bend them to his purposes, that they may waft him to a profitable harvest.

"Knowledge is power" and in every department of science it is felt to be so. We fear, however, among agriculturists, they do not feel its full force. Among all other classes of men, they feel it to be of the highest moment to be thoroughly acquainted with the details of their own occupation; but the agriculturists do not fully appreciate the magnitude of the enterprise in which they are engaged—they are too apt to believe that the least labor and cost will suffice. As for improvements, what was done last year may as well be done this year; they rarely dream of applying scientific knowledge to agriculture. Books are seldom read, lectures are of little value, newspapers are a bore; and if they have leisure, they wish to enjoy it. This will not apply to all, but it is too true in its application to the mass.

We truet there is a spirit abroad that will correct these fatal errors, and that the old excuse, "there is no scientific knowledge needed." is exploded.

We find a most excellent article upon the which they are not continued to the provision of the present year may be estimated at 75,000. This in the original of the read of their wounds. Quite as many, probably more, have died from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more, for those who have been maimed and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months of the present year may be estimated at 75,000. This should be added 25,000 more, for those who have either perished or been disable and the propertie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 11 P. M. We find a most excellent article upon the subject of improvement by means of a "newspaper in a family," so appropose that we append to to this article, and we trust the farmers of California will read, approve, and never again "At this season of the year, when people are called upon to subscribe for papers, the excuse, 'I can't afford it.' is very frequently made, which, being interpreted, means, 'I regard other things of more consequence to myself and family than a newspaper.' Rightly subscribed for the protection. Without some brilliant stroke of strategy on our part, a severe engagement will be

necessary before dislodging the enemy. There is no room for reasonable doubt that Jackson has abandoned Northern Virginia and taken up his line of march for Richmond on Saturday morning, preceded by Hampton's Legion. They spent a portion of yesterday at Warrenton. White's guerillas, about 300 men, were at Leesburg on Sunday.

We learn by special advices from the Times's correspondent at Centreville that the retirement of Sigel towards Washington and the concentration of his forces was a strategetic movement, made in view of the designs on the part of Jackson to cut off his divisions in detail, and, by offensive demonstrations against Washington, to execute a powerful diversion intended to embarass Burnside's forward movement. Sigel's plan was completely successful, and Jackson frustrated in his design.

PER BOANOKE FROM NEW ORLEANS. PER BOANOKE FROM NEW ORLEANS

New York, Nov. 26.
By an order of Gen. Butler, the proper NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

By an order of Gen. Butler, the property within the district recently possessed by our forces under Gen. Weitzel, to be known as the Lafourche district, is declared sequestrated, and all sales or transfers of it are forbidden. This dispense with his paper. There are suggestions in it which his brother mechanics have made, by which be can profit; or it contains some new labor-saving invention which enables him to make the same article in less time. The farmer 'can't afford' to carry on his farm without his paper. There is that in it, which, if properly studied and practised, increases the income of his farm, twenty, thirty, or even one hundred percent. He learns from it what are the best vanieties of grain, what fruits are the best vanieties of grain, what fruits are the best usted to her soil and climate, what crops have been made the most profitable, what implements are the best; and last, not least, he may learn the provision of the order suppresses the most profitable, what implements are the best; and last, not least, he may learn the district recently possessed by our forces under Gen. Weitzel, to be known as the Lafourche district, to be known as the Lafourche district, sectantly possessed by our forces under Gen. Weitzel, to be known as the Lafourche district, to be known as the Lafourche district, trecently possessed by our forces under Gen. Weitzel, to be known as the Lafourche district, and the district recently possessed by our forces under Gen. Weitzel, and the all sales or transfers of it are forbidden. This district comprises all the territory of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, excepting the Lafourche district, and the sugar plantations are to be worked by them w

other prohibits the arrest of any slave unless the person arresting knows that such slave is owned by a loyal citizen.

Among the property confiscated, as above noted, is Gen. Bragg's plantation.

The Tribune's special says that two released Massachusetts officers, who have returned from Richmond, say the tone of the Press and aspect of the people at Richmond indicate that they consider the place in great danger, and that they are aware of the strength of the National army and its determination to deal National army and its determination to des

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.

The Savannah Republican says: We have reason to believe the Government has again put the wheels of war in motion in the right direction, which, properly conducted, will thwart all the cherished plans of the enemy and secure his overthrow at every point. We shall hear the result at an early day.

The Richmond Enquirer states that ten days ago a very accomplished lady connected with people in Richmond of great wealth and influence was imprisoned in Castle Thunder under a charge of giving information to the Yankees, by way of Portsmouth, where she dwells, and from which place she has made several visits to Richmond.

The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, of Nov. 19th, says J. C. Cole, a refugee from Missouri, has invented a machine for making percussion caps, which excels everything of the kind either North or South. Its superiority consists in the manner in which the cap is cut from the copper and formed at a single operation. It is capable of making by head 100. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.

ists in the manner in the single from the copper and formed at a single from the copper and form from the copper and formed at a single opera-tion. It is capable of making, by hand, 109 per minute, and by steam 105,000 per day.

It has been discovered in Georgia that, by digging wells forty miles from the main shore, water is obtained, 250 gallons of which will make one gallon of salt, while it takes 700 gallons of tide water to make the same quan-tite.

Affairs at Lagrange are unchanged.

The Grenada Appeal of the 21st publishes the proceedings of a manufacturers convenion at Augusta, Georgia, on the 29th ult., at which, owing to the high prices of the articles

Passaic left the navy yard for active service Her destination is not named. The Naugatuch her sister ship, is preparing to follow rapidly The Post says we hear that a movement on foot in this city for the despatching of two or three ship loads of provisions to Englan for the relief of the starving operatives

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 21, 1862, 3 o'clock, P. M. I have seen and heard the renowned Parson I have seen and heard the renowned Parson Brownlow. The impression formed of the Parson's personal appearance from a cut I had somewhere seen was fully realized, and his speech was just such a one as has been reported a thousand times; indeed, the "Editor of the Knoxville Whig" was readily recognized in every senten e he uttered. All day long the constant inquiry had been "are you going to hear the Parson to-night?" and everybody becoming thus aware of the appointed speech seemed to have made a point to be present. After an early supper, and while the sun-rays After an early supper, and while the sun-rays yet glimmered in the west, I made my way to the church to find the front and choice seat already filled. Pushing into the nearest va-cant seat I awaited the coming of the speaker the middle seats begin to fill up, the back seats, the gallery, the aisles, the vestibule, all become jammed, and it is only half-past five. Seats calculated to hold four persons ordinarily and five upon a pinch are found to contain on this occasion six and even seven. I have not witnessed such squeezing, jamming, crowding, and coughing since the days of Jenny Lind. A few minutes to six the speaker is seen fairly ploughing his way through the densely thronged aisle to the pulpit. The sud-

densely thronged aisle to the pulpit. The suddenly parted stream of humanity closes up immediately, and the blockade becoming fully and effectually established is maintained throughout at little hazard of it being broken except by consent of the whole force composing it. The Parson rises. The buzzing subsides, the length of human necks increases, the usual "down in front," and "silence" uttered by the impatient snub-nosed individual who invariably attends all the free lectures, and we hear: "Ladies, officers, soldiers, and gentlemen, I have occupied this pulpit in other days and under far different circumstances." "Long before this infernal rebellion broke out I preached the gospel of peace from this same desk to the unmitpel of peace from this same desk to the unmit-igated traitors and graceless and God-forsaken hypocrites who almost to a man have aban-doned their church, their country, and their God, and who are now insulting the ears of the Almighty with their blasphemous prayers in the dominions of Jeff Davis and the D—L."
Thus he began, thus he went on, thus he ended, the period of every sentence being

ended, the period of every sentence being taken by unanimous consent as the signal for applause. The leaders of the rebellion were handled in the Parson's most approved style, showing them up in their true colors as "repudiators in Mississippi," "thieves at Yale College," and traitors at large.

The secesh who had lost their rights, the speaker conceded to be justly entitled to two, "one to be hanged the other to be d——d." His views upon the "peculiar institution" were illustrated by the anecdote of the inexperienced hunter and the skunk, who after punching the "essence peddler" with a sharp stick in a hollow log, was asked if he had killed it, and replied: "kill the d—l, if you'll let it alone it will soon stink itself to death." killed it, and replied: "kill the d—l, if you'll let it alone it will soon stink itself to death."
The citizen secesh received their due share of his attention, and were notified to send their renegade friends word of his whereabouts, and hat "by the grace of God and the Union army he would soon be back at his old home, when he would raise up the old Whig from the tomb of oppression, and through its columns hurl the thunderbolts of accumulated wrath and the just indignation of his persecuted compatriots upon the devoted heads of all persons in ourse.

just indignation of his persecuted compatriots upon the devoted heads of all persons in opposition to the Union and Constitution."

After paying his regards to the clergy, who, he said, "had proven themselves to be the worst and most Godforsaken set of scoundrels that ever made tracks upon Southern soil," he closed by advising all Southern rights men who were on their way to h—l to "look out for their haggage when they arrived at the South. closed by advising all Southern rights men of who were on their way to h—l to "look out for their baggage when they arrived at the Southern Confederacy, as that was the last depot before their destination. Amid deafening cheers and round after round of applause he gave way to the Hon. Horace Maynard, who followed in his characteristic and expressive style in a speech of an hour. He very touchingly portrayed the persecution of loyal men by the armed traitors of the South, and "felt himself warranted in saying that a day of just retribution was at hand." That "our Union army would soon put the host of loyal refugees, who have been driven from their families, in quiet and peaceable possession of their homes and property." He bad confidence in the patriotism and energy of Gen. Rosecrans, and believed he would prosecute the war in Tennessee and the South to the entire satisfaction of every loyal man. At this juncture your tired and badly squeezed correspondent took advantage of a slight commotion in the blockaded aisle, and before the rushing storm came was on his way to his lonely sanctum. A fire being kindled and a wee bit of apple brandy toddy imbibed "I took my peu in hand to inform you" &c., as I have done, and also that for some reason or other our army is being concentrated at and immediately around this city. A grand move of some kind very soon is no doubt contemplated at headquarters, but "where the bolt will fall or oow" is a mystery that greatly exercises the minds of those rebel sympathizers who have of late been so materially restricted in

few miles from the city watching an oppor-tunity to destroy the railroad and if possible again cut off our communication with Louis-ville. Consigning them all such to the con-sideration of our brave and gallant General, VIDOCQ. 'I lay me down to sleep," &c.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: London, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862. Messes. Editors: I see an editorial in the Journal of the 17th inst., also in the Cincin-

Hackney's.

The facts are simply as follows: After the murder of Captain H. King, his two sons, and some fifteen others by Kirby Smith's command at Cumberland Ford, in Knox county, while on the retreat from Kentucky, William King (a brother of Captain H. King), and some five or six other men went from near Crab Orchard to the Ford after the remains of Captain King and his sons. On their return they found two rebel soldiers at heir return they found two rebel soldiers at ohn Pitman's, three miles north of this place. John Pitman's, three miles north of this place. Without any provocation whatever, they took them from the house and hung them, and then shot them. These rebels had been paroled, one of them had a broken leg, and was unable to get out of bed at the time. The other had been waiting on him. Mr. Pitman was not at home at the time; his family pleaded for the rebels, but all to no purpose. They were hung as above stated. King and his comprades passed on to R. Heckney's in Rock. comrades passed on to R. Hackney's, in Rock-castle county. There they found two other reb-els who had also been paroled, and were at Hackney's sick; these they took from the house a short distance and hung. Thus it turns out that the "loyal citizens in the vicinity" had nothing at all to do with the hanging of these

And whilst the "loyal citizens in the vicinity" deprecate, condemn, and abhor the conduct of Kirby Smith's command, for the brutal murder of Captain King and others at Cumberland Ford, and whilst they regard the act as an outrage, disgraceful to an army having any pretensions to civilization—yet the "loyal citizens in this vicinity" by no means sanction the conduct of William King and his comrades in the hanging of those rebels at Pitman's and Hackney's, as above stated. These unfortunate rebels had nothing to do with the hanging of Captain King and his sons at the Ford; they were not within forty miles of the place at the time it happened. Yet they are seized upon and hung—not by the "loyal citizens in the vicinity," but by William King and others from near Crab Orchard.

The citizens of Whitley, Knox, Clay, Laurel,

The citizens of Whitley, Knox, Clay, Laurel, Rockcastle, and Jackson are loyal, almost entirely so. They have quite a number of brave oldiers in the field who have rendered goo service on all occasions. Yet these counties, or at least some of them are daily exposed to the tender mercies of the rebels, and those who disregard law and order. Are we to have no rotection for the little that has been left by he rebels on their retreat? How long is this state of things to coinue? Respectfully, C. B. F.

A POLICY FOR KENTUCKY AND WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Governor Pierpont, of Virginia and Hon. Mr. Casey, and other prominent Kentuckians, are urging upon the President a more vigorous policy in Kentucky and Western Virginia. Among the good things done by General Buell before his final decapation was a promulgation of a general order earing severely on those resident rebels who bearing severely on those resident rebels who had given active aid and sympathy to Bragg, in his recent invasion, and who now infest their various neighborhoods, secretly plotting treason, and prepared at any moment to tear up railroad tracks, destroy bridges, disable telegraphs, and do anything generally calculated to embarrass the national cause and oppress Union citizens.

press Union citizens.

Among the evil things done by General Wright, since the extension of his jurisdiction, has been the repeal of this order; and this act has occasioned a general protest from all the positive war men of Kentucky. In Tennessee Gen. Rosecrans approves the order of his predecessor; and if it be not enforced in Kentucky, Union men there predict that he will yet be compelled to march back his army to Louisvilke to get supplies, so nearly impossible is it to keep the railroad in order without the application of a policy the most stringent and effective.

The President, after listening to the representations made to him by the delegation,

sentations made to him by the delegation, referred the matter to General Halleck, and the General, after hearing the "twice told tale," referred it back to the President, who, at the latest advices, had not chosen which horn of the dilemma he preferred to embrace. It is believed, however, that the Executive foot will come down in favor of thorough and rough and [Special to the New York Herald.]

Washington, Nov. 23.
Eugene Fauntelroy, 2d Lieut., 20th Illinois;
J. B. Stockton, 1st Kansas; H. S. Dygert, Captain, 16th Michigan; H. G. Thomas, Captain, and Joseph Farmer, Second Lieutenant, 2d Kentucky; Chas. Carron, Quartermaster, 2d Kentucky; E. F. Giles, H. Richardson, Captains, and H. C. Tresler and B. Morse, Lieutenants, 7th Wisconsin; Capt. Rositar, 54th Illinois; D. A. Kimball, Lieutenant, 103d Ohio; John Kesler, 20th Indiana; Wm. W. Gwynne, First Lieutenant, 66th Ohio, have been dismissed from service for being absent without The rebels in occupation of Fredericksburg have demanded further time to consider the question of its surrender. On Friday night after the interview with the civil authorities, Gen. Sumner informed them that, if they had any further communication to present, Gen.
Patrick would meet them again the next morning. On Saturday, accordingly, the Mayor and Councils came over, accompanied by Gen.
Renshaw, Col. Bland, and Capt. King, of Georgian gia. The officers claimed that the civil an First Licettenant, ooth Onlo, have both dis-missed from service for being absent without leave, together with the loss of pay and all allowances that are now or may become due. Colonel Bell, 13th Illinois cavalry, for desert-ing command; Julius S. Hooker, Lieutenant 39th Ohio, taken prisoner at his own desire; C. gia. The officers claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition unless the same was accepted by them. Gen. Patrick declined to receive these officers. Subsequently, however, Gen. Burnside assented to their reception, and the parties returned.

The civil authorities asked for an extension of the time allowed for the removal of the women and children, alleging that the trains had been frightened off by our artillery, and that it would be impossible for a train to leave Murphy, Captain 5th Ohio, absent without leave and speaking in an improper manner of the war and of the President; Frank A. Hard, 2d Lieutenant 94th Ohio, absent without leave during retreat; J. W. Taylor, Lt. Col. 4th Ohio, represented by officers as troublesome, have all been dimissed from the service for reasons herein stated had been frightened off by our artillery, and that it would be impossible for a train to leave before night—the city being absolutely desti-tute of other means of transportation. Their request was complied with, and the time ex-tended until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Our despatches from Aquia creek last night do not report that any attack upon Freder-icksburg took place at the expiration of the

time granted.

yesterday.

on Friday.

It was rumored at Fairfax Station yesterday

alibre in position at or near Fredericksburg

President Lincoln, in the course of an inter-

resident lincoin, in the course of an inter-iew with unconditional Union Kentuckians, iscussed at length the question of emancipa-ion. He said he would rather die than take

Port Hudson.

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and n two weeks from the present port Hudson will be as strong as Vicksburg, and prove a serious bar to the ascent of Farraguts fleet.

serious bar to the ascent of Farraguts fleet.

The rebels are now running steamboats from Port Hudson to Lake Providence—distance more than 300 miles. They are also running boats on Red River bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas and large quantities of salt from new salt works on Red River, about 50 miles above its mouth. It is stated that these works produce 10,000 bushels daily, all of which is sent east via of Vicksburg.

One object of fortifying Port Hudson is to prevent the Federal forces from reaching these salt works.

December.
Gen. McClellan has written a note to the

chairman of the committee on national affairs of the city council, declining the honor of a public reception and the hospitality of the city.

There is a rebel brigade at Shelbyville under command of General Johnston.

The Union men are making armed resist

ance to the conscription in several portions of Middle Tennessee.

There are ten thousand rebels at Tullahoma. It is rumored that the rebels are bringing siege guns to Murfreesboro. The rebel force between Chattanooga and Murfreesboro is said to be sixty thousand.

The rebels are running off their negroes an property south from Wilson county.

It is said that four Union citizens were re-

cently murdered in South county by guerilla

The steamer Ariel has arrived from Aspin-wall with \$942,000 in specie.

The reports that Mosquera has entire pos-session of Antigonia are confirmed. The lives and property of all persons who have

peen in arms were guaranteed and passports given to those who wished to leave. The

civil war was about ended.

Quite a large number of vessels have wrecked on the South American coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool of the 15th and Queenstown on the 16th, passe this point this morning, and was boarded by the news-yacht.

The English Government has dissented from the control of the control of

the French proposal for mediation. The London Gazette publishes Earl Russell's officireply, dated Nov. 15. It recapitulates the circular of Drouyn de L'Huys, proposing media

tion. It recognizes the humane views and be nevolent intentions of the Emperor, observ

nevolent intentions of the Emperor, observes that the concurrence of Russia would be expressly desirable, but that up to the present time the Russian Government had not agreed to actively co-operate, although it may support the endeavors of England and France.

Earl Russell then recommends the decision of her Majesty's Government as follows:

After weighing all information received from America, the Government is led to conclude that there is no ground at the present moment

easons herein stated. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24. Freeman's Bank, of Bristol, R. I., was robbed between Saturday and Monday of \$15,000 in bills of various banks and of a large quantity of bonds, notes, and other papers. The pecie was not taken. .

[Special to the Herald.] Acquia Creek, Nov. 24.

Reports from Burnside's army to-day represent everything quiet and unchanged.

The city of Fredericksburg has not yet been shelled for reasons satisfactory to the commanding General.

manding General.

The preparations for a future advance are steadily progressing. The enemy are still in force on the opposite side of the river, and improving the time to prepare for as vigorous resistance to our crossing as possible. MOOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Nov. 20, via Baltimore, Nov. 24.

Petitions are circulating among the people of Eastern North Carolina, requesting Gov. Stanley to order forthwith an election for

members to Congress.

Large Union and free labor meetings are being held at various points in this department, and the addresses of Foster are producing very happy effects.

The recent expedition sent out from New-

The recent expedition sent to home accumulation burn was entirely successful.

The Federal troops cannot be dislodged from their position in this State. Everything is quiet in this department. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24. The Washington Star of this evening has

Fairfax Station, Nov. 24.—Henry Dewey, tof the 8th U. S. Infantry, a paroled prisoner from Richmond, reports that he saw conscripts going out with tools to work on the fortificagoing out with tools to work on the fortheations. He also saw fifteen siege guns going
out of the city on trucks passing through the
streets. The people there said they were prepared in front and rear.

The Hampton Legion and 2,200 infantry,
with four pieces of artillery, came into Warrenton by the Sperryville turnpike.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 22.]

Executive Office, Richmond, Nov. 12.

To Lieut. Gen. Holmes, Commanding the troops of the Mississippi Department:
General: Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis Daily Appeal, of the 3d inst., containing an account purporting to be derived from the Palmyra, Missouri, paper, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Conderived from the Palmyra, Missouri, paper, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens of Missouri, by order of Gen. McNeil of the U. S. army. You will communicate by flag of truce with the Federal communate of hag of the Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they are so you will demand the immediate surrender of McNeil to Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that ou are ordered to execute the first ten United tes officers who fall into your hands.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.

The Democrat has information that the rebels are now busy fortifying Port Hudson, La., 150 miles above New Orleans. The same engineer who laid out the works at Vicksburg has just completed a plan of fortifications at Port Hudson.

Ten or twelve grown Very respectfully, yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS. HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 24. News of interest has reached me from the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson as late as Saturday last. Jackson then had his headquarters at Berryville and was there in per-His force was 30,000 men and 60 guns

Gen. Echol's division was with him. On Friday evening Jackson received the following telegram from Jeff Davis:
If you do not leave the valley at once and come to help us to defend Richmond, it will not come to help us to defend Richmond, it will not be worth your while to come to its defence at all. Jackson's reply is not known, but his forces were not in motion on Saturday morn-ing. The inference is that he replied in the negative. This was the fourth despatch that Jackson had received from Davis, calling on him to come to the defence of Richmond.

[Special to the Tribune.] is a the adquarters, but "where the bolt will fall or oow" is a mystery that greatly exercises the minds of those rebel sympathizers who have of late been so materially restricted in their out of town peregrinations. Some sharp skirmishing has been going on for the past week in the neighborhood of Lavergne and Lebanon. It is rumored that the rebels are concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon timate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentrating at Tallahoma, but with an ultimate design no doubt of falling back upon the concentration of inquiry into the alleged abuses in the matter of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments in the old Capitol prison will be introduced into Congress at an early day in the session.

New York, Nov. 25.

A letter written by Admiral Julien de la Graviere, to a gentleman of this city, and the commissioner of the week ending Nov. 21st, amount to more than \$2,300,000.

Four hundred Union prisoners arrived have the matter of arbitrary arrests and imprisonments in the old Capitol prison will be introduced into Congress at an early day in the session.

A letter written by Admiral Julien de la Graviere, to a gentleman of this city, and ordered all the women and children the congress at an early day in the session.

New York, Nov. 25. WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The receipts for revenue stamps at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the week ending Nov. 21st, amount to more than \$2,300,000.

There is reason to believe that a resolution of inquiry into the alleged abuses in the matter.

Four hundred Union prisoners arrived here in the retering these salt works.

Gen. Schofield and Staff arrived here last night. The Gennes's health though not fully restored is rapidly improving.

Four restored is rapidly improving.

Four restored is rapidly improving.

Four hundred Union prisoners arrived here from City Point to day.

nounces that the French army will not move before everything is ready for a great march on the City of Mexico.

In consequence, the Admiral does not believe that a forward movement of the whole corps de armee will commence before the first week in December.

The Admiral is of the opinion that nothing can prevent the French from reaching the City of Mexico in the course of next January, although he says our army perhaps will have to

Charleston, announce the sinking of the steamer Kelsie, from a collision, when fifty miles from the coast. The Kelsie is one of the steamers built on the river Clyde expressly to run the blockade.

New York, Nov. 24. run the blockade.

New York, Nov. 24.

General Patterson's death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which he kept under his pillow, while in the act of changing from one hand to the other.

General Pope, it is said, is ordered to St. Louis to relieve General Curtis.

The rebel force at Fredericksburg is understood to be twenty thousand. Several locomotives are kept fired up constantly. General Longstreet assumed command on Wednesday.

Gen. McClernand's Mississippi expedition, it is said, will be ready to move by the 5th of December. though he says our army perhaps will have to fight the Mexicans once or twice on the way that city. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The steamship Roanoke, from New Orleans (15th) and Havana (20th) has arrived.

Military Governor Shepley has issued a proclamation calling upon the loyal electors of the First and Second Congressional Districts of First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana to choose Representatives to Congress, and appointed the 3d of December as the day for holding the elections.

The one hundred and twenty-four men of the 8th Vermont regiment who were captured on the 4th of September by the rebels were returned to New Orleans on the 18th. Seven were shot by the rebels for having enlisted in New Orleans. Three hundred and three men, formerly Confederates, who had enlisted in the 8th. also Sergeant Mills and private Spear.

the 8th, also Sergeant Mills and private Spear, both of Royalton, Vermont, were detained at

both of Royalton, Vermont, were detained at Vicksburg, and four had died during their captivity.

Gen. Butler had seized and closed the Bank of New Orleans for sending \$405,080 specie, within sixty days, to the rebel Government. This specie had been previously reported to Gen. Butler as having been sent away which was not the fact.

A cayalar reconneissance from Gen. Weit

A cavalry reconnoissance from Gen. Weitel's force captured surell's force captured miles of Baton Rouge.

New York, Nov. 25. tured two cannon within four

New YORK, NOV. 20.

A despatch from Summer's headquarters da-ed the 23d states that fifteen deserters from he rebels say Longstreet's division has ar-ived at Fredericksburg and Hill's corps is exected hourly.

The talk in the rebel camp is to the effect that Lee intends to dispute the Federals crossing the Rappahannock with his entire force.

The rebels have fixed their entrenchments

The rebels have fixed their entrenchments out have built no new ones.

The rebels' guns command the ford opposite Sumner's division has the advance of our

last night from Fredericksburg to Richmond. The entire population have left. A rebel brigade of infantry occupy the city.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 25.

Some four hundred of Morgan's cavalry left camp, seven miles from Lebanon, to attack the Federals at Woed's Ferry, on the Cumberland river, but were shelled back with a loss of two men. Morgan is reported to have left camp with his whole force, on the same night, to attack the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Union refugees from McMinnville say that the emancipation proclamation is generally the emancipation proclamation is generally approved by loyal men there. Many refugees here approve it—some of them large slave-holders.

Indianapolis, Nov. 25.
The convention of publishers adjourned this evening. They organized a Western Associated Press and elected eight directors. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, President, and J. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, Secretary and Treasurer. ary and Treasurer.

Measures were adopted with a view to

ne improvement on the New York Associated ress of the despatches and especially the longressional reports.

A resolution was adopted that an advance in the price of newspapers was imperative in consequence of the rise of white paper; also, to memoralize Congress in relation to certain duties which operate injuriously to pub-

FALMOUTH, VA., Nov. 26. FALMOUTH, VA., Nov. 26.
It is expected that the railroad will be finished to-morrow from Acquia Creek to the
Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. The
bridge over the Potomac Creek is reported this
morning as nearly finished. The cars carry
supplies as far as Brooks's Station, six miles morning as hearly minsted. The cars carry supplies as far as Brooks's Station, six miles from Acquia Creek, which greatly accommodates our troops. Notwithstanding the late bad condition of the roads, quartermaster's supplies have been promptly furnished. Long lines of roads have been corduroyed under the direction of Col. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army, and are in good condition. The camp-fires of the enemy are constantly increasing within sight of Falmouth, affording indications of the augmentation of the rebel forces.

Lee has joined Longstreet, and A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, and Jackson are known to be on their way hither. Yesterday the enemy was basily engaged constructing additional works in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburg. The cars bring troops and supplies regularly to the rebel troops, stopping at a point three miles from the town.

Our Kentucky men don't like the guer-NEW YORK, Nov. 24 as at all, but our horses are quite carrie

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. The annual reports of the heads of depart ments are nearly completed, with the excep ion of that of the Secretary of the Treasury which is delayed in part by the continued pr parations of the estimates of the War Department and other data in that connection, in rolving an extraordinary amount of labor. President Lincoln's message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session. New York, Nov. 26.

The U.S. ship Shepherd Knapp, of 7 guns, arrived at this port last night in five days from St. Heleva Sound. About ten days since, an expedition composed of her boats drove the rebels from Fenwick Island up the Edista

New York, Nov. 26.

A speech delivered by Gen. Pemberton, on taking command of Van Dorn's rebel Army of the West, is significant. It is published in the papers lately received from New Orleans. He begins by telling the soldiers that although born in the North he has married, raised children, and owned, negroes in the South, and will never consent to the social equality of the white and black races.

I am, says he, no street scavenger, no Gen. Lovell. The General then expatiates on foreign interference by Europe. We want no interference in our private quarrels. We must settle the question ourselves or fail entirely. The moment England interferes she finds us a united people, and she will have to meet the armies of the South as well as the North.

It was rumored at Fairax Station yesterday that Gen. Jackson was on his way down from the mountains with a force of 40,000 men, with the intention of making a dash upon our defences at Arington Heights.

From Harper's Ferry we learn the enemy is keeping a strict blockade on our front, but there was no collision between the two forces yesterday. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

An officer who left Burnside's army at one o'clock to-day reports the situation unchanged. The rebels were said to have 19 guns of large calibre in resilier at or near Frederickships. NASHVILLE, Nov. 26.

Nashville, Nov. 26.

Nashville, Nov. 26.

Nashville, Nov. 26.

Sixty paroled rebel officers and soldiers took the oath of allegiance to-day voluntarily, also some rebel citizens.

Fifty paroled Federal officers and soldiers, who had surrendered in cowardly manner to the rebels at different times, were marched through the streets dressed in night-care. brough the streets dressed in night-caps They were sent to Camp Chase.

tion. He said he would rather die than take back a word of the proclamation of freedom, and he dwelt upon the advantages to the Border States of his scheme for the gradual abolishment of slavery, which he urged them to bring fairly before the people. They assured him that it should be done.

Mr. Lincoln also expressed his determination to enforce vigorous measures to rid the State of rebel sympathizers, and for that purpose a new Provost Marshal General, who has his heart in the work, will be appointed.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of General Buell will probably adjourn shortly after meeting at Cincinnati to Nashville, for convenience of witnesses, many of whom are in WASHINGTON, NOV. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.
The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Gen.
McDowell, reassembled to-day, when he, having been called upon, read a paper submitting a plan of investigation. BANGOR, ME., Nov. 26 The people on the coast are greatly excited, it being represented that a steamer answering to the description of the Alabama had appeared in Frenchman's Bay and steered toward Sulli-

van. They know of no vessel likely to be there at this time.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.

The official vote gives Blair 153 majority over Knox for Congress. It is stated that Knox will contest Blair's seat. meeting at Cincinnati to Nashville, for convenience of witnesses, many of whom are in Rosecrans' army.

[Herald's Despatch.]

In Falmouth great alarm was felt, especially by the Federals, many of whom left the place and have gone back into the country for safety. Fredericksburg appears utterly deserted and last night not a light was visible in the whole city. The camp at first indicated the presence of a considerable force in front. Since Friday the rebels have evidently received large are The radical emancipation Legislature ticket selected by an average majority of 1,500.

MARRIED.

of a considerable force in front. Since Friday the rebels have evidently received large accessions to their forces in our front, and there is no doubt but that Lee and Longstreet are in our immediate vicinity. After the rebels have been driven from their present position, it is thought they will give battle again eight miles beyond the city.

There is no doubt that the rebels have availed themselves of the time allowed for the removal of the non-combatants to carry off everything that could possibly be of service to them or us. On Friday night loud explosions were heard beyond Fredericksburg, but the cause has not yet been ascertained. In tois city, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Francis H Bushnell, Mr. Hiram Trigg to Miss Jutia Brad On the evening of the 25th instant at St. Patrick Church, by the Rev. Thos. Joyes, Mr. Edmund M. Donald and Miss Maggie Quilligan. At the residence of Mr. Wilson Ritter, at Woodlaw Barren county, Ky., on Tuesday, the 25th of Noves ber, by the Rev. B. P. Henderson, of Louisville, Ma Jostan Hux., of Hannibal, Mo., to Miss Sarah Leo. Feland, of Woodlawn. On the 25th instant, at the residence of the brid father, by Elder D. P. Henderson, Dr. J. H. Bedfo of Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ky., to Miss Fan UTTINGER, of this city, [Times's Special.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

Reports from Fortress Monroe have been received of a reconnoisance sent by Gen. Dix up the Peninsula as far as Chickahominy, capturing some rebels and obtaining valuable information.

Recently, of typhoid fever, at Holly Springs, Missis sippi, John Gwathney, son of the late George C Gwathmey, of this city, in the 27th year of his age, On the 23d inst., at the residence of his father, in Jeffersontown, Ky, of consumption, JOHN W. MILLER, in the 33th year of his age.

On Thesslay, the 18th inst., at the residence of her husband, Benoni Macklin, Esq., in Franklin county, Mrs. MARIA HELEN MACKLIN, in the 28th year of her ago.

At the residence of his son-in-law, O. W. Adkin at Park Barracks, near Louisville, Ky., Jesse Tucker aged 71 years.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOK'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature warranted not to injure the Hair in the least: remed'e the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Soil by all Druggists, &c., 15 The Genuloe's signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE LOR on the four sides of each box.

Committed to Monroe County, Ky., Jail cording to law to pay expenses.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.
Tompkinsville, Ky., Nov. 19—d3&w6m

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE PRESENT AND for the ensuing year, a good COOK, WASHER, and IRONER witaout incumbrance. A home in the country preferred. Apply to LEIGHT, BARRET, & CO. A MAN OF A THOUSAND !

A Consumptive Cured. DR. H. JAMES, A RETIRED PHYSICIAN great eminence, discovered, while in the

NOTICE. COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 28th of October, 1852, as a runa-way slave, a boy calling himself Will-LiaM; any he belongs to Dr. William A. Hunley, of Louisville; is about 16 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high; weighs about 120 pounds; has a spot of gray hair on the right side of the forchead.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, J. H. C.

NOTICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. din county, Ky.

A negro man named JOE HUNTER. Says he be longs to Abner Hunter, Marshall county, Alabama about 6 feet high, weighs about 160 pounds, dark com plexion, about 23 years old, and has two smail scars in is left hand.

The other negro man, named JOHN SMITH, say he belongs to George W. Smith, of Holly Springs New York, Nov. 24.

An order was received at Harrisburg on Saturday, from Washington, that no more substitutes in lieu of drafted men will be accepted. The opinion is expressed that it will be countermanded, although this opinion is not general. A letter from St. John's river, Florida, ports the establishment of a colony of white refugees at Pilottown by Commander Woodhull They are all Union men of Southern birth, who ISAAC LOVE, Jailer fled from their homes to avoid rebel conscrip-tion. Six or seven hundred contrabands hav been sent from the neighborhood to Port Roys or Fernando. All were runaways from servi

TO THE JAIL IN ADAIR COUNTY ON No. 7th, 1862, the following slaves, to-wit: A bib negro man about 59 years old, 5 feet 7 inchigh, heavy built, with a small scar on his fo

CHEAP SHOES EAGLE SHOE STORE,

430 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth sts., NORTH SIDE, OPPOSITE WESTERN HOTEL WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY
of BOOTS and SHOES direct from the manufac turers, which we will sell 25 per cent lo other house in the city. The following is LIST OF PRICES.

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Ladies' Heel Kid Boots
Ladies' Heel Gant Boots
Ladies' Cougress Heel Gaiters
Ladies' Calf Peg Heel Boots
Misses' Heel' Goat Boots
Misses' Heel' Goat Boots
Misses' Heel Gaiters
Boys' Brogans
Servants' Shoes Cheap.

BBB-Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters made to America, the Government is led to conclude that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at the present time would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer of the Government, therefore he thinks it better to watch carefully the progress of opinion in America, and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone or may undergo any change, the Government may then avail itself of such change to offer its friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by two contending parties. Her Majesty's Government will communicate to the French Government any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject. 1965 Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters made to order. Shoes sold wholesale at very lo GORMAN & NORRIS.

Wanted Immediately, IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE. AN AGENT, of either sex, to engage in a light and profitable business by which from \$8 to \$12 to see and the made. Persons having leisure evening and be from 50 ets to \$1 per evening. A sample with full purticulars sent by mail for all who enclose THERE letter stamps (9 ets) and address IRA RUSSELL & CO., Hooksett, N. H.

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Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia BE Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Committed to Jail. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAII of Hancock county, on the 29th day of October 1662, a runaway sinve, calling himself block about 22 years old, black or copper color, sca left eye, weighs about 155 pounds, 6 feet high

Jailer of Hancock co., Ky. COMMITTED TO JAIL IN BUR-lington, Boone county, Ky., on Saturday, the 20th inst., TWO RUNAWAY NS. GRO SLAVES, named respectively SAM

ths; purchaser giving ble to the Commonwe rest from day of sale. Hardinsburg, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862-ws* RUNAWAYS.

SIX NEGROES, OF THE FOLLOWing descriptions, were committed as runaways to the jail of Hardin county, Kybetween the 19th day of September and

between the 19th day of copyclastic he shi day of October, 1862:

A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is Jackson belonging to some gentleman in Green county, Ky. is about 3 feet 7 inches high, about 33 or 34 years old of dark complexion, with rather thin soarce and walk wighs about 145 or 130 pounds.

ON THE 22D DAY OF SE 1862, THREE NEGRO MEN NEGRO WOMEN, calling Landy Johnson, George Boy

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

ard, prove preperty, and pa

On the 3d day of July, 1862, a negro boy calling himself AARON GILROY, was committed to the Jufferson county iall as a runsawa, dave. He is about 33 ars of age, day bo... skin, 5, feet 16 inches high, weighing 125 lbs suno h tkin, no beard, tound face, high foreh ad and check better, broad ac oss the forehead, and has a loy

-ighing 185 pounds, thin beard, slim vi ag ebbad, w. ars bis hair p ai ed, eur en the back, t hand, sho t legs and lorg body at d srm , t.im and s'o t made, and a very intelliger Baya he belongs to Wm. H. Allen, of Turcun

Palmeit PATENT LEG&ARM 1609 CARSINUTO PHILADELPHIA. THIS ARM and HAND are so perfect in nature that the wearer's loss is querner Patent Leg has been in use 14 years, a tor has received (over all competition) As

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Estray Notice. Jefferson county TAKEN UP BY WILLIAM OLDHAN TAKEN UP BY WIELDING TREATMENT OF THE TREATMENT OF THE TREATMENT OF TR

ON THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 582, A negro man, calling himself STEVE, was committed to the Bullitt county juil as a runaway dave. He is about 25 years of age, copper colored, a feet 7 inches high, weighing E0 pounds, smooth

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

oth skin and low oreness, atures of har; rather delicate a stures William Bell, of St. Louis, Mo. NOTICE. On the 16th day of June, 1882, a negative calling himself r RANK, was committed Jefferson county in the a nunaway slave.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.